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[SIXPENCE.]

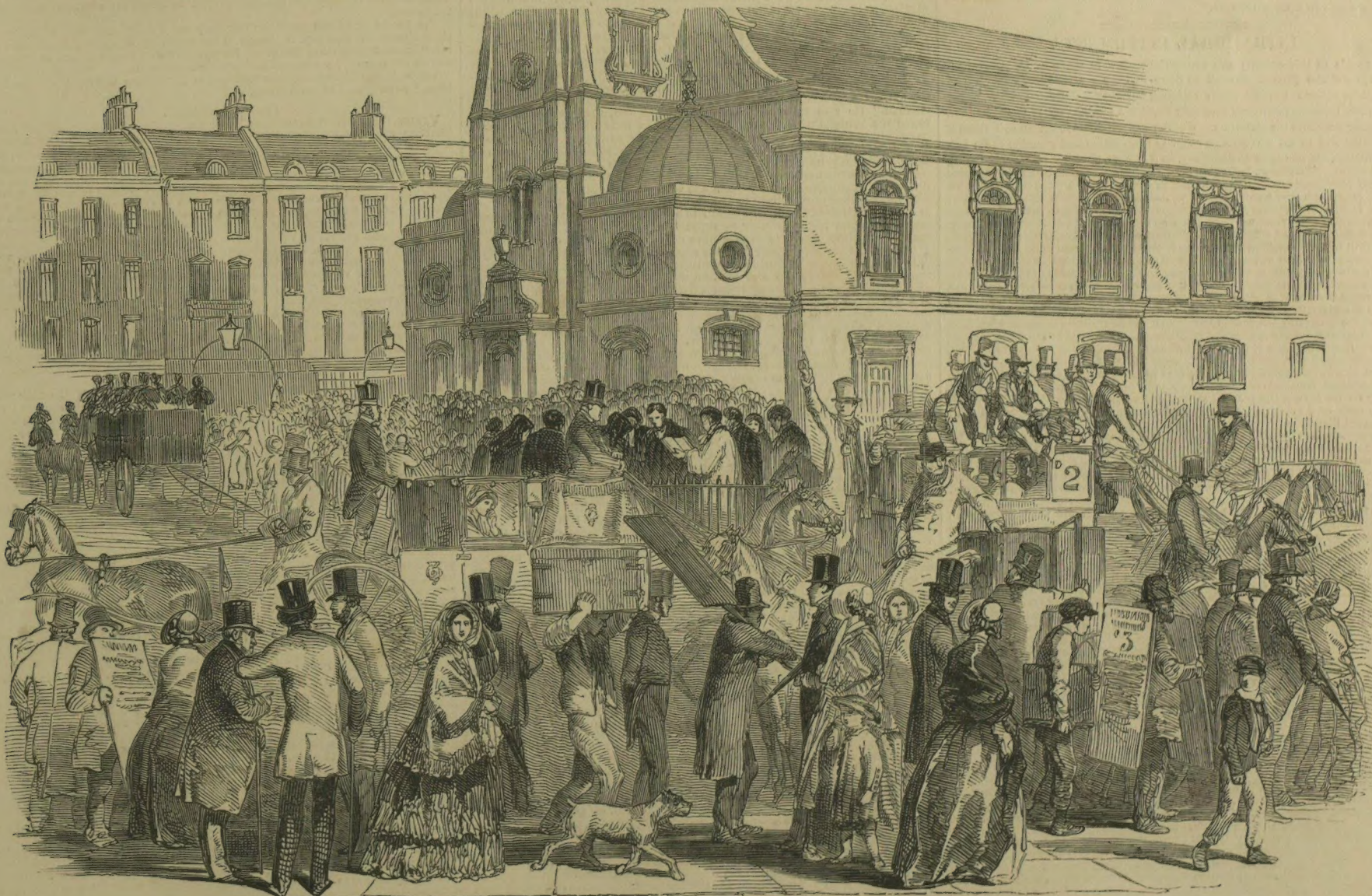
THE LAND QUESTION IN FRANCE AND IRELAND.

THE social revolution that has commenced in Ireland will not lack zealous preachers. The Potato Famine has opened men's eyes to the real sources of the misery and degradation of the Irish. The trade of political agitation has received its death-blow—for the present generation at least; and men with courage enough to look social evils in the face, and wisdom enough to see what are the proper remedies to be applied, will not be found wanting in the good work of Irish regeneration. Mr. Gavan Duffy, who so marvellously escaped the fate of Mr. Smith O'Brien, is one of the men who will, we think, cause the well-wishers of Ireland to rejoice that he has been left unscathed by the hot ploughshare of the law; and that, sobered by experience, he has been permitted to devote his talents to the good of his countrymen in a safer and wiser field than that of rebellion against constituted authority. In the first number of his revised journal, the *Nation*, he draws a vivid picture of the social condition of the people—a picture as true as it is vivid—and every word of which we can corroborate from our own experience. We could parallel what he saw at Galway and Westport with what we saw at Cashel and Killarney; and we could, if need were, depict many scenes to the full as fearful and striking as those which he has sketched. "No words printed in a newspaper or elsewhere will," he says, "give any man who has not seen it a conception of the fallen condition of the west and the south. The famine and the landlords have actually created a new race in Ireland. I have seen on the streets of Galway crowds of creatures more debased than the Yahoos of Swift—creatures having only a distant and hideous resemblance to human beings. Grey-headed old men, whose idiot faces had hardened into a settled leer of mendicancy, simeous and semi-human; and women filthier and more frightful than the harpies, who, at the jingle of

a coin on the pavement, swarmed in myriads from unseen places, struggling, screaming, shrieking for their prey, like some monstrous and unclean animals. In Westport, the sight of the priest on the street gathered an entire pauper population, thick as a village market, swarming round him for relief. Beggar children, beggar adults, beggars in white hairs, girls with faces grey and shrivelled, the grave stamped upon them in a decree which could not be recalled; women with the more touching and tragical aspect of lingering shame and self-respect not yet effaced; and among these terrible realities, imposture shaking in pretended fits to add the last touch of horrible grotesqueness to the picture! I have seen these accursed sights, and they are burnt into my memory for ever!" We think it is well for Ireland that these things have made such an impression upon a man who has so much influence as Mr. Duffy, and that, abandoning merely political and controversial topics, he has determined to devote his energies for the future to the consideration of the land question. That is, indeed, at the bottom of the misery of Ireland. The more it is probed, the better for the country, and the more it will become apparent that an inordinate subdivision of the soil, rendering good and profitable farming impossible, preventing pasturage, and filling the land with a potato-eating population, barely removed above pauperism at the best of times, has caused all the evils under the operation of which Ireland has become what we now behold her—the most unhappy and most degraded among the nations of Christendom.

Similar causes are at work in France. Though not identical in the mode of operation, they are painfully alike in their results; a minute subdivision of the soil leads, in France as in Ireland, to the starvation of those who cultivate it, and keeps France continually in the jaws of political revolution. A few facts with reference to the misery of the peasantry of France will show how agriculture has been ruined in that country, and how little we ought to be astonished at the repeated convulsions which occur.

Before the great Revolution of the last century, the evil of large estates was thought to be so intolerable that a violent remedy was adopted; laws of entail and primogeniture were swept away; feudalism was extinguished; proprietors of land were reduced to the common level of the citizen; and, lest landed estates should again accumulate in large masses, a law was passed, not merely permitting (which was all that should have been done), but forcing the partition of landed property, share and share alike, among all the children of a deceased proprietor. It is now acknowledged that this radical remedy has proved infinitely worse in its operation than the disease it was intended to extirpate. Men who understand the whole bearings of the land question have placed before the French people, and before Europe, the state of the rural population under this law of compulsory gavelkind. The picture is not of a kind to make any one in love with it. The *Documens Statistiques*, published under the authority of the French Government in 1835, stated that at that time the soil of France was divided into 123,360,338 *parcelles*, or lots, each of them of the extent of something less than an English acre; and that these properties were in the hands of 10,834,794 proprietors. As many of these proprietors possessed lands in different communes, it was not easy to arrive at an exact estimate of the real number of individuals having land. The number, however, was supposed by a writer in the *Quarterly*, deriving his information from the statistical records of France, to be about 5,400,000, which doubtless approximated to the truth. The average annual revenue of no less than 2,600,000 of these estates was under 40 shillings; of 873,997 under 80 shillings; of 737,136 under £8; of 369,603 under £12; and there are only 6681 families of landed proprietors deriving an income of more than £400 per annum from their estates. Messieurs Mounier and Rubichon, who drew up these documents for the French Government, represented the larger class of these proprietors "as a state within a state, depending on



INTRAMURAL INTERMENT.—A SCENE IN THE STRAND.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

no one, having no one to depend on it; standing alone in its unassisted misery; in an ill-humour with all that are happier or higher; looking on a large proprietor as a usurper; and thinking that no one not working with his spade has any right to the land." They stated further, that it was "an enemy to the plough which diminished hand-work, and to cattle which required an extent of pasturage that diminished the small parcels." In short, under this system of small farming anything like a proper cultivation of the ground has become impossible; corn cultivation has given way to that of potatoes, and pasturage has gradually diminished. Since 1835 there has been no improvement, but the reverse; the increase of population has led to a corresponding increase in the number of small, struggling, discontented, and impoverished landowners—men without capital, and solely relying upon spade husbandry for the means of subsistence. These people, landed proprietors although they be, have been compelled to renounce both bread and meat, as the staple articles of their diet, and betake themselves, like the unhappy Irish, to the potato. The Count de Villeneuve, President of the Agricultural Society of Toulouse, has shown how the compulsory division of estates prevents the increase of cattle. "It is necessary," says he, "to have a certain extent of land to keep a flock. A proprietor possesses it, and keeps a flock; but he dies, and his children (he perhaps leaves several) will each insist on their legal share of the land. The result is, that none can keep a flock. Thus, for instance, in the district of Cambon, where, thirty years ago, there were eight flocks, there is now but one. In the commune of Castres, within six years, five flocks have disappeared, from the same causes." The departmental Inspector for the Côtes du Nord gave testimony to the same effect:—"Flocks, as the word is understood in sheep countries, do not exist in this department. On the sea-coast you will see in a farm five or six sheep, feeding with the cows, and picking up their refuse. In the interior twenty or thirty wretched sheep starve along the sides of the road, under the care of a child, a shepherd only in name." The inspector of the Isère was equally emphatic:—"This department is not a sheep country. Not that it is unfavourable to sheep, but the extreme division of property does not allow of flocks." The butchers of Paris and Lyons presented a petition to the Chamber of Deputies in 1840, setting forth the gradual and alarming diminution in the supply of oxen and sheep. The Chamber referred the petition to a committee, which made a minute report on the whole matter, stating, as the result, that the price of meat had risen to a degree which rendered beef inaccessible to the working classes, to their great loss of health and strength; and that the causes were the "division of properties, and the new species of culture which it had introduced, which diminished visibly from year to year the means of breeding and feeding cattle." The public sale of horseflesh in the markets of Paris was legalised in consequence. Many corroborations of these statements might be adduced, but their truth is admitted by all who have devoted any attention to the subject. We recommend them to the earnest notice of Mr. Duffy and the social reformers in Ireland.

Wherever there is no Poor-law, and no great manufactures to feed the surplus people, a subdivision of the soil will take place, either by the aid of the law, as in France; or in spite of it, by means of sub-letting and the middlemen system, as in Ireland. We see plainly what the result of this minute subdivision has been in both countries. Though in one it has been a subdivision of proprietorship, and in the other of occupancy, the result is the same, and may be expressed in one word—MISERY. In both countries a social revolution is needed which shall exalt agriculture as an art, and cause an increase instead of a diminution of national wealth, and the elevation instead of the degradation of the people. We think that Ireland is at length on the right track, and that the stringent operation of the Poor-law will ultimately turn the small, potato-feeding, half-naked farmers, into the meat-eating, well-clad labourers of men of capital, skill, and energy. The case of France is not quite so hopeful. She has Communism to struggle against, in default of a Poor-law.

ERRATUM.—In our leading article, last week, on the subject of the Peace Congress, an error of the press occurred in the 20th line of the third column on the first page. The words "throw doctrine upon a devotion" should have been "throw discredit upon a doctrine."

INTRAMURAL INTERMENTS.

THE people of this country are proverbially slow to move in all matters except those of the pocket. Touch us there, and we are sensitive enough and prompt for action; but in matters affecting our health, our convenience, or our old habits, however pernicious they may be, it is a life-long effort to get us from the wrong path into the right one. We frequently acknowledge an evil when it is pointed out to us, we even go so far as to condemn and grumble at it; but, nevertheless, we continue to endure it, as if it were the most comfortable thing in the world. Sometimes, too, while desiring its removal, we obstinately oppose the only possible means by which it can be effected, and inveigh against the too daring innovators who would relieve us from it. The case of intramural interments is one of the strongest instances of this peculiarity in the national character. Year after year we have gone on committing an acknowledged error, to the manifest danger of health and life, contenting ourselves with an occasional growl, but taking no sufficient means to prevent the nuisance. The cholera, however, has come to give us a salutary as well as a sanitary lesson. Nothing less was sufficient to rouse public attention to the state of the graveyards of the metropolis. The pestilence rages with an intensity far greater than was ever before known; and there seems every reason to believe that a conviction is spreading itself through all classes of society, that its severity has been greatly increased by our own neglect of the many obvious precautions which we might have taken had we been wise, especially by our inattention to drainage, and by our obstinate adherence to the barbarous custom of burying our multitudinous dead among the living. It is to be hoped that, with the subsidence of the plague of cholera, we shall not relapse into our old indifference; and that the guides and leaders of the people will not cease from advocating the necessity of extramural interments—not simply for the sake of the public health, but for the sake of public decency and the amenity of a great city, until all future interments within the limits shall be decreed illegal.

The scene which our Artist has depicted will scarcely be believed possible by the inhabitants of any other city in Europe. We stand alone in this practice. If we buried our dead in our houses or cellars, we should be accounted a barbarous nation; yet it is only a degree less barbarous to bury them in the middle of our streets. London, the metropolis of the civilised world—the greatest, the richest, and the most intellectual city of modern times—stands pre-eminent for its inattention to the health and feelings of the living, and to the respect due to the remains of the dead. The churchyard of St. Clement Dances stands in the middle of the Strand, one of the greatest, busiest, and most populous thoroughfares in the world, and the scene depicted, the full horrors of which, inasmuch as they affect the nose and the lungs, cannot be pictorially rendered, is of almost daily occurrence. But, bad as is this grave-yard, it is a model of salubrity and decency compared with many of the Golgothas that are but too familiar to the offended eyes and nostrils of the people of this metropolis. The columns of our daily contemporaries teem with the complaints of the unfortunate householders; and in reproducing a few of them into our pages we hope to be instrumental in abating, and in finally preventing, the nuisance. "The back of my house," says a correspondent of the *Times*, under date of Aug. 31, "overlooks that sink of abomination, the Portugal-street burial-ground. I have seen scenes that made my blood curdle—such borings through dead bodies, and throwing up of human bones, and smashing up of coffins, as no Christian man should witness, or even cannibals be guilty of. All this has been going on for many, many years. The stench is at times awful. In conclusion, I beg to say that I was very glad to notice the interference of the medical gentlemen of the King's College Hospital, which is on the east side of this ground; and I have heard the gentlemen say, when they have come to visit the sick in the neighbourhood, that the bad state of the Portugal-street burial-ground very much retards the cure of the sick in the said hospital."

The Police Inspector, writing from the Fleet-street Police-station to the Commissioners of the City Police Force, gives evidence still more emphatic upon the state of another grave-yard—that of St. Anne's, Blackfriars. He says that, on the 30th of August, "Upon the retirement of some persons who had just witnessed the interment of a friend, the gravedigger dragged from behind a tombstone part of a mutilated body (from the hip downward) to the grave, which had a few minutes previously received its tenant, and thrust it in with great violence, without a covering; he then descended into the grave, which was about twelve feet deep, and dismembered the limbs with a spade, and placed them beside the coffin, over which he sprinkled a small quantity of earth. This grave has been left open for upwards of three weeks for the reception of bodies, having only a slight covering of earth and boards. There are workshops in the immediate vicinity of this burial-ground, in which upwards of 100 persons are em-

ployed, who suffer from the effluvia arising from this abominable receptacle for decaying mortality."

Another sufferer says:—"Within twelve feet of my sitting-room lies St. Saviour's Churchyard, in which forty people have been buried within the last thirty-one days. At the time I write, four graves are open. It is my daily lot to see the earth yawn for the dead—to witness it crack and sink around each newly-occupied grave; and to feel, by a physical depression, the potent effects of the consequent malaria. My neighbours, moreover, die daily around me of cholera, evidencing the virulence of this local mischief. As if this were not enough, my eyes—albeit somewhat used to anatomical studies—upon the formation of each new grave, are regaled with a display of femora, ribs, and collar-bones, interspersed with an occasional cranium."

The evil is not a new one, and time has added to its intensity. We are indebted to a correspondent of the *Times* for an extract from a sermon preached, in 1552, by Bishop Latimer, which proves that even at that comparatively early period, when the population of London could scarcely have been a fifth of what it is now, the nuisance of intramural interments was found to be dangerous to health. "The citizens of Naim," observed the Bishop, "hadd their buryngs place withoute the cite, which no doubt is a laudable thing; and I doe marvel that London, being soe great a cite, hath not a burial place without; for no doubt it is an unwholesome thing to bury within the cite, especially at such a time, when there be great sicknesses, and manie die together. I think verilie that many a man taketh his death in Paul's churchyard, and this I speake of experience; for I myself, when I have been there on some mornings to heare the sermons, have felt such an ill-savourd and unwholesome savour, that I was the worse for it a great while after; and I think no lesse but it is the occasion of great sickness and disease."

This reasoning was good in 1552; but how much more urgent it is in 1849, when the population of this vast city amounts to upwards of two millions, the experience of the last few weeks will tell. Let us hope that attention has not been called to the matter in vain, and that a renewal of pestilence will not be necessary to civilise the people of London.

Mr. Walker, in his able work, "Gatherings from Churchyards," in treating of this same Church of St. Clement Dances, Strand, says:—"There is a vault under this church called the 'Rector's Vault,' the descent into which is in the aisle of the church near the communion table, and when open the products of the decomposition of animal matter are so powerful, that lighted candles, passed through the opening into the vault, are instantly extinguished. The men at different times employed have not dared to descend into the vault until two or three days had elapsed after it had been opened, during which period the windows of the church also were opened to admit the perfusion of air from the street to occupy the place of the gas emitted. Thus a diluted poison is given in exchange from the dead to the living, in one of the most frequented thoroughfares in the metropolis. The other vaults underneath the church are also much crowded with dead."

THE DUKE OF BORDEAUX AT EMS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Ems, Sept. 1, 1849.

WHILST a President of a French Republic has been making progresses throughout the country with a dignity and pomp to which even Kings have not been accustomed in France, and not received those acclamations which his partisans had fondly hoped to see showered on him—whilst such men have dreamed of a new-old, make-believe Empire—whilst the timid lovers of the *status quo* have dreaded a *coup d'état*, which might bring about fresh revolutions in that ever-fermenting country—whilst growling and disappointed Red Republicans have growled, as much as modern liberty-muzzles permitted them, against the violations of the sacred Republic, and in vain endeavoured to growl similar feelings into the exhausted people—quiet scenes have been passing in this sweet spot of tranquil beauty, upon which it cannot be said that the destinies of the agitated country of France depend, but with which its future fate may be nearly connected. However much it may be to the purpose, it would be going out of the way, in a letter written under the influence of life in a German watering-place—that true northern residence of the spirit of the southern *doles far niente*—to enter into any disquisition upon the state of political feeling in France, or to speculate upon the growth of Legitimist sentiment in that country. My word must be taken for it that this sentiment grows and gathers strength in France; more, perhaps, with the hope of a change that may bring about a more stable form of Government, represented by those principles which best express stability, than from any feeling of attachment to the older branch of the Bourbons, or the young Prince who is now at the head of that family. But, whatever the source of the feeling, it certainly does grow and gather; and, whatever the influence it may hereafter exercise upon the destinies of the country, the interest attached to the individual whose personality is thus to be connected with those destinies is undeniably a great one in the present crisis of the fortunes of France and of Europe. That interest has recently exercised its way to a great extent in this exquisite and lovely miniature of a German watering-place.

It must not be supposed, however, that the agitation of political faction has in any way communicated itself to the tranquilly lounging life of Ems, or that its lovely valley has for one moment lost its character of quiet, healthful pleasure, in the midst of some of the most exquisite scenes of nature: the movement which has attended the short residence of the Duke of Bordeaux in this place has never for one moment clashed with the character of the place. It is well known that Henri of Bourbon admits none near his person who bear the slightest stamp of the conspirator; those who have read the reluctantly faithful, the unwillingly eulogistic, book of M. Charles Didier, describing his visit to the young Prince at Frohsdorf, know that he advances not one step towards the recovery of that throne from which his ancestor was driven—that he scorns the part of a Pretender—that, to say the most, he only bides his time. It would be foolish, then, to seek for any political agitation in the interesting scenes of which this place has been a witness. Many of the members of the old families attached to the person or the court of the elder branch of the Bourbons, or of their representatives in the present generation, have found the vicinity of Ems to the French frontier convenient for an opportunity of paying their respects to the heir of their ancient Kings. And it is not only the wearers of the old noble names of France, the so-called "noblesse of the Faubourg St. Germain" (to give them their Parisian designation), that have congregated round the young Prince of their affections, or of their interests, if you will; but many are of a humbler grade of life—chiefly with grey hairs, although among them are young Legitimist enthusiasts, their sons—old servants, and now pensionless pensioners, or even lowly artisans, who have bestowed a part of their savings upon a journey to Ems, in order to see and greet young Henri of Bourbon. That hopes and aspirations, and even expectations, may be connected with this pilgrimage of French to the baths of Ems, it would be preposterous to deny; but it would be just as foolish to attribute to the movement any pretence of political importance, or to suppose that the plans of conspirators to change the Government of France were connected with this congregation of French names around the person of the representative of a legitimate dynasty.

At most, we have seen, during the early hours of the afternoon, groups of personages of various grades and of both sexes, dressed with some degree of greater pretension than the easy life of a German watering-place requires—those of a lower class with the most care—moving along the sweet gardens and alleys that skirt the only narrow street of Ems and overhanging the mountain stream of the Lahn, and directing their steps towards a large square old German building, flanked with those four cupolaed towers, giving to it its name of "Die vier Thürme," which stands in the midst of the lovely little gardens: it is there that the Duke and Duchess of Bordeaux lodge with their small suite. Or, again, we have seen similar groups, in evening attire, at a later hour, moving in the dusk towards the same building, the upper windows of which are brightly lighted; and we know that the young Prince gives a *soirée* to those who have been presented to him. Almost, then, we can say that a miniature court is being held by the heir to a throne, upon which, in the chances of these revolutionary times, he may again be called to mount. And yet it is almost the part of a cavalier and a sneerer even to suppose that the comedy-semblance of a court is to be found in these morning receptions or evening *réunions* of those who are assembled at Ems to pay their homage to the young Prince; they are meetings of feeling, not of form; and whoever may be inclined to sneer at the appearance of false form must surely respect the feelings—if feelings are to be respected in these positive and feeling-denouncing days. To do away with the fancy that a rival court is here held by a Pretender, let us enter the gate of the lodging-house of the "Vier Thürme," and mount with these groups of Legitimist pilgrims the stone staircase to the second floor. The only appearance of form that we shall find is, that the visitors are ranged, with some appearance of respect, more or less along the walls. A sort of avowal of superior rank is visible, also, towards that young man with that fair, full, noble face, a little full in person, but not over stout (as has been said), who moves with a slight constraint, but not limply (from the effects of an accident), to greet his various guests; and towards that slim young woman, with her dark hair and eyes, so pleasant-looking, although not handsome. But here the "form" ends. There is a courteous, well-bred affability, although combined with a species of inborn nobility of bearing, and a certain degree of almost timid reserve in the manner of Henri of Bourbon, as he moves among his various guests, which does away with all appearance of the expectation of homage, although it is just as far from the affectation of courting popularity. There is, perhaps, more timidity, but just as much pleasantness in the bearing of the young Princess, his wife. The mild blue eye of the one is kindly and open, although reserved, without coldness in expression; the dark animated eye of the other dances with pleasure as it witnesses the evidence of attachment bestowed upon her loved and cherished. No; this is no court. There is here a being to whom men look with respect, and perhaps hope, who receives those evidences of respect with pleasure.

There is but little stir in all this in the beautiful little bathing-place of Ems. When Henri of Bourbon now comes out into the gardens, his Duchess leaning on his arm, and followed by a group of the faithful adherents to his fortunes, an involuntary respect is shown to him by the visitors of the baths; or, as he drives past in his modest equipage, the hat is raised, the salute is returned, the head perhaps is turned to gaze after him as an historical personage, but he is gone by, and Ems assumes its usual appearance. I have said that the respect appears involuntary, for it is not only paid by the Laroche-Jacquelines, the Bauffremonts, the Orlians, the Pastoretts, the Kougéts, and the many other groups of the well-dressed old French nobility who line the walks or drives—not only by the foreign guests, but by the democratic German students, who appear won by that mild noble face, and, what is more, by the dark-bearded individual with the morose face, who is supposed to be an agent-spy of the ultra-Republican party of France

sent to watch the supposed conspiracy of the French Legitimists around their Pretender-Chief. But now Henri de Bourbon has gone back to his retreat in Austria, and the falsely supposed conspirators are dispersed.

Another *puissance*—we will not hope a fallen one—has somewhat shared the interest attached to the young Prince. Jenny Lind may be seen walking about the lovely gardens on foot like any common mortal; and a concert given by her, for purposes of charity, excited on Saturday an agitation in the whole neighbourhood, and an enthusiasm even to the laying down of straw along the whole street skirting the noble Kursaal where she sang, that not a note of her famed voice might be lost.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The fears which had been for some weeks past entertained, that the vexed question of the Revision of the Constitution, so as to put it more on a level with the monarchical sentiment of the country, would be mooted in the Councils-General of the Department, have been falsified—those provincial bodies prudently abstaining from the subject.

The rumour of a probable modification of the ministry was revived during the week in Paris; but whether such an event is likely soon to take place, it is impossible in the present aspect of affairs to say.

The *Moniteur* states that it is authorised to contradict the statement circulated by several journals of the approaching marriage of the President of the Republic.

On Wednesday a report from M. Dufaure to the President of the Republic was published, setting forth the necessity of establishing in the department of the Seine a commission of prisons, for the purpose of promoting all objects likely to lead to the material or moral amelioration of the prisoners. According to the ordinances of April 9, 1819, and of June 25, 1823, similar commissions were ordered to be nominated in all towns having one or more places of confinement, but in the department of the Seine those ordinances were never carried properly into execution. It is to fill up the void so left that the Minister of the Interior now makes his proposition. The report is followed by a decree from the President of the Republic, appointing MM. Baroche, Berenger, Debelleyme, Rebillot, and sixteen other men of eminence, to compose the commission proposed.

Some of the journals publish the following letter, written from Ems by Count de Chambord. It is dated August 25, 1849, but nothing is said as to the person to whom it is addressed:—

It is with the liveliest emotion that I have received the homage offered to me by workmen of every trade from the city of Paris. I have been profoundly touched at seeing their delegates coming to me in a foreign country, and I charge them to be to their comrades the interpreters of my gratitude and of my affection. To learn that my name is pronounced with sympathy in my native country, in the city where I was born, is the most soothing consolation that I can receive in exile. In perusing the numerous lists which have been brought to me, I was happy and proud at being able to reckon so many friends amongst the labouring classes. Incessantly occupied in studying the means of being useful to them, I am acquainted with their wants and their sufferings, and my deepest regret is that my absence from my country deprives me of the happiness of being able to give them aid and ameliorate their lot. But a day will come—such is my fondest hope—a day will come, when I shall be permitted to serve France, and to merit her love and her confidence.

HENRI.

Notwithstanding the great opposition raised to the proposed income-tax, and to the tax on potable liquors, M. Passy has resolved not to abandon those measures. He has announced his determination to support both bills before the Legislative Assembly, and is quite prepared to abide the issue.

The forthcoming trials of Ledru Rollin, Considérant, and others, concerned in the disturbances of the 13th of June, are beginning to excite some interest. All the evidence against the individuals charged is duly prepared and arranged, and in the hands of the respective legal authorities.

In the course of Tuesday a large blue placard, ornamented at the top with a white star, was posted up about Paris, and excited much curiosity. At the head were the words "L'Avenir" and below, "A Madame la Princesse de Modène, Comtesse de Chambord." Then comes the following curious summary of the work announced:—"L'Usurpateur et ses poignées de main; l'Usurpateur prend la clé des champs; *Bueno viaje*; vol d'aigle; le Gouvernement Provisoire; le Conseil des 900 et le Président Starnam (Marrast); les Voraces; la Trinité Dionproun (Proudhon); Betac (Cabet), et Siderconant (Considérant); le célèbre kudel Linlor (Ledru Rollin) passe l'eau; les Indiens sont bâillonnés autre Saint Barthélémy; les Habitants de Sirap (Paris) se mettent à réfléchir; Conclusion; Morale, ou comme quoi le royaume de Canerf (France) devient le plus florissant et le plus universellement envié des royaumes de la terre, &c."

The Government, from a conviction of the utility of religious corporations in Algeria, purpose addressing a circular to all the bishops and archbishops of France, inviting them to press on the chiefs of the religious communities of both sexes the necessity of founding establishments in the African possessions of France.

Four young English females lately withdrew from the profession of Protestantism, and were admitted members of the Roman Catholic Church at Dinan.

The cholera has not altogether disappeared from Paris, though it has considerably abated. Here and there we learn of individuals (whose names are not unknown to the public) sinking under the powerful influence of this fell disease; but the instances are rare in comparison with what they were a month or two ago. From the first appearance of this epidemic, six months ago, to the 31st ult., no less than 18,611 persons have become its victims.

Letters from Marseilles state that the cholera is gaining ground in that town. The average number of deaths is forty per day.

A great deal of illness prevails in some of the departments, which is attributed by many persons to the cholera, but it arises principally from eating unripe grapes.

The potato disease, it is said, has begun to exhibit itself in some of the provinces.

A grand festivity took place on Sunday at Beauvais, on the occasion of the distribution of 100 stand of colours to the National Guard. The banner of the celebrated heroine of Beauvais, Jeanne Hachette, was displayed at the Hôtel de Ville, from the balcony of which the Prefect delivered an animated address to the crowd.

The President of the Republic left Paris on Sunday morning, at half-past eight o'clock, for Eprenay, to preside at the ceremony of opening that section of the Paris and Strasbourg Railway. He was very well received both at Eprenay and on the route. He returned to Paris the same night.

The Marquis of Normanby has returned to Paris from Havre, where he had been for the benefit of sea-bathing.

ITALIAN STATES.

VENICE.—The new Government Commission, on the 24th ult., published a notification, containing a list of forty individuals ordered by the Austrian Government to leave Venice. Among them were Daniel Manin, the late President; his brother-in-law, Zanetti; Advocate Avesani, Doctor Levi, Friar Bernardino Mazzuchetto, and Nicolo Tommaseo. By another notification of the same date, all persons obliged to leave Venice were to be furnished with Austrian passports; and on the 28th it was announced that they had all embarked in the French war steamer *Pluton*, for Corfu, and that the Austrians were in complete possession of the city. General Garzkewski had been appointed Civil and Military Governor, and M. Mazzani Prefect of Venice. The former had issued various decrees, abolishing the personal tax, and diminishing the price of salt; declaring the free port of Venice limited provisionally to the island of San Giorgio Maggiore, and the navigation of Venice to four canals, until the custom-houses have been re-established; and, finally, pronouncing null and void all the acts of the revolutionary Government, and dissolving the Government offices, the cameral magistrates, and the general direction of the police.

PIEDMONT.—From Turin, under date of the 1st inst., we learn that a change in the Sardinian Cabinet was imminent. M. d'Azeglio and M. Margherita, the Minister of Justice, would, it was believed, vacate their seats, and be replaced by Messrs. Buffa and Ratazzi, the chiefs of a numerous party in the Chamber of Deputies.

ROME.—The latest accounts from "the Eternal City," dated the 28th ult., represent the ill feeling existing between the French Government and the Cardinal triumvirate at Rome as rapidly increasing. The generally despotic conduct of the latter had called forth a sharp remonstrance from the French Minister at Gaëta, which was replied to in no very courteous terms. The French Minister immediately rejoined that his Government would not be trifled with; and that such a system of rule must speedily be put an end to, or the acts done in the Pope's name would render him obnoxious in the eyes of his people.

One of the most offensive causes of the breach between the Cardinals and the French authorities was the issuing by the former of a proclamation appointing a commission to try all persons charged with political crimes during the late revolution. This mandate placed General Rostolan, the Commander-in-Chief of the French army, in a very awkward predicament—General Oudinot, his predecessor, having announced a complete oblivion of the past. General Rostolan, therefore, called upon the three Cardinals to revoke their decree, which they not only peremptorily refused to do, but instantly took measures to hurry on legal proceedings against the alleged offenders, by appointing, as a commission for that purpose, the following juriconsults—Messrs. Bertini, Latanzi, Carcani, Del Grande, Alessandri, Caccarelli, Sabatucci, and Merdoni. As if to complicate the difficulty, and render an appeal to force for the adjustment of those differences very probable, on the same day that this commission was appointed (the 27th ult.), a letter was received in Rome, by M. Edgar Ney, from the President of the French Republic, denouncing, in terms which could not be misunderstood, the conduct of the Pope's representatives, in throwing every obstacle in the way to the fulfilment of the wishes of France, in obtaining for the people of Rome a more liberal constitution. The President (Louis Napoleon) also demanded a general amnesty for the Romans, and the code of laws given to France by the Emperor Napoleon. Thus matters stand at present.

By a decree of the 13th ult. the Government commission of Rome directs that the paper money issued by the province of Bologna, amounting to 17,000,000*l.*, is to have forced currency for the space of one year.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

From Vienna, advices dated the 1st instant state that Görgey had been pardoned by the Emperor, and been ordered to stay in Styria for the present.

Respecting the movements of the other leaders of the late Hungarian insurrection great obscurity prevails, and rumours so contradictory, that it is difficult to discern the truth. Capital punishments succeed each other rapidly. Three persons implicated in the insurrection have been shot at Arad; one of them a Count of Leiningen. Nothing has transpired respecting the two fortresses of Comorn and Peterwarden, still in possession of the Hungarian garrisons, commanded, the first by Klappa, the second by Kiss. The Russian General Berg had a long interview with the latter on the 23rd ult., the result of which was that an Hungarian Major was sent to General Haynau to arrange terms for the capitulation. The impregnable position of Comorn in-

duces Klappa to demand good conditions. According to the Vienna *Presse* 14,000 men of the garrison had embarked in boats, and proceeded to Gran, where they laid down their arms; the remaining 6000 (the garrison was 20,000 strong) had resolved to hold out, and sell their lives dearly. The small fortress of Deva, in Transylvania, was blown up on the approach of the Russians, and every man perished. Whether this was the voluntary act of the heroic garrison, or the result of an accident, remains a mystery. General Haynau had returned to Pesth. Some of the journals speak of a coolness existing between the Russians and Austrians.

General Haynau has ordered the Jews of the Banat to deliver to the Austrian army, within four months, 100,000 haversacks, 10,000 cloaks, 10,000 pairs of shoes, and 5000 pairs of boots. For every day's delay, the Jews are to pay 1000*f*. At Arad, the Austrian General Schlick has also exacted considerable contributions from the Jews; but the *Lloyd's* says that in the latter town the Jews were getting themselves baptized Christians!!

UNITED STATES.

Accounts from New York to the 22nd ult. were received on Monday by the *America* steamer.

General Taylor has quite recovered from his illness, and has proceeded on his journey, which has been marked in every instance with manifestations of applause and welcome.

The cholera in New York continues to decrease, and has ceased to inspire any special alarm. In Philadelphia it has entirely disappeared, but in Boston it seems to be on the increase.

General Avezzana has arrived at New York.

Notwithstanding the President's proclamation against the secret expedition to Cuba, the project is still being actively carried out.

There is still much excitement existing in regard to the European Continental question. The feeling on behalf of Hungary is certainly very strong, and it is very likely that the foreign policy of the Government will be most closely watched when the legislature resumes operations.

The Methodist Episcopal Camp Meetings, which are conducted on an immense scale, are affording much room for conversation in the religious world. Two very large assemblages commenced on the 17th, one near Frederick City, Maryland, and another near Clarksburgh, in the same state. Several thousands were present on both occasions, and the excitement was described to be most intense.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Intelligence from the city of Grenada, late Nicaragua, to the 9th of July, states that an adventurer named Somosa, at the head of 4000 men, had assaulted the city of Nicaragua, destroyed it by fire, and sacrificed the lives of its inhabitants. Somosa did not obtain much wealth by this assault; a small amount only of gold, silver, and jewellery fell into his hands; but the total amount of property destroyed exceeded 2,000,000 *dols*. Other accounts represent the occurrence as less deplorable. It was reported that Somosa intended to march upon the British settlement of Grey Town (Mosquito), but had been prevented by the want of boats to convey his forces down a portion of the river. The latest accounts mention that Somosa, having been defeated and captured by the Government troops, had been sentenced to death. General Munoz, the Commander-in-Chief of the Government troops, was preparing to go down to Grey Town with an armed force. The King of Mosquito was at Blue-fields. On the 9th of June the Nicaragua Government issued a proclamation calling all citizens, from sixteen to fifty years of age to arms: first, to quell the anarchical movements of Somosa; second, to maintain the territorial rights of Nicaragua over San Juan and its dependencies, or, in the language of the proclamation, "the usurpation of England in the name of the Mosquito King." The *New York Herald* says:—"The above intelligence is from one source. We learn from another source that England refuses to continue her subsidy to the Mosquito King; and that the English Consul, Mr. Christy, left San Juan, or what is now called Grey Town, on the 25th of June, in a British brig of war."

From Carthagena, under date Aug. 1, we learn that starvation, filth, and disease were rapidly thinning the inhabitants. In 29 days 900 persons out of a population of 10,000 had died by cholera. The disease was sensibly abating, however, at the above date. It was said the ravages of the disease had been accelerated by starvation, the people of the interior being fearful of going into the town with provisions. Supplies were only, therefore, received by foreign vessels arriving at Carthagena.

From Panama we are informed that the Isthmus will be free to the transit of all nations on and after the 1st of January next.

Numbers of persons continued to arrive at Chagres *en route* to California; but many adventurers had returned without visiting the gold regions, the difficulties encountered on the passage being so great, that many who had been bold enough to reach San Francisco had left in disgust, poorer than when they started. There was no doubt of the abundance of gold, but the hardships and dangers of the climate with which the diggers had to contend rendered the precious metal of little comparative value to them, the merchants being the only persons reaping any real benefit.

CALIFORNIA.

We have accounts from San Francisco up to the 2nd of July, at which time everything was quiet in Upper California; the water in the mountain streams had subsided, and the difficulties which had previously existed in the collection of gold were in a great measure disappearing. It was estimated that the mines would this year produce 25,000,000 dollars, provided that ordinary health and quiet continued.

Ships were arriving at San Francisco very rapidly during the month of June, loaded with merchandise and passengers. It was reported that there were more than 80 sail in port on the 1st of July, and they were coming in at the rate of six or eight per day. Many kinds of goods were as cheap in San Francisco as in New York, and much distress would, no doubt, occur to adventurers, who must realize in an over-stocked market. The want of warehouses adds greatly to the embarrassment of the times, as the goods must, for the most part, be kept on shipboard. Gold was beginning to come in freely from the mines as the season advanced, and the general tendency of the population was for the gold region.

The following cities were partly built or laid out in California:—Fremont, on the west bank of the Sacramento, opposite the mouth of Feather River; Vernon, situated on the east bank of Feather River; Boston, laid out on north bank of Rio Americano; Sacramento city, laid out on the site of and embraces the celebrated Sutter's Fort; Sutter city, laid out on east bank of the river Sacramento; Webster, laid out nine miles from Sacramento city; Suezien, on west bank of Sacramento; Tuolumne, laid out at the head of the Sacramento; Stanislaus, at the head of the river of same name. Stockton; this thriving city is on a slough which contains the back waters formed by a junction of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers. Bonicia; this city, the intended rival of San Francisco for the commerce of the Pacific, is situated on the Straits of Karqueez; a naval yard and military storehouses are to be built there. Nassa, on Nassa Creek, 40 miles from San Francisco; St. Lewis, laid out at the *embarcadero* on the Sonora Creek; San Rafael, laid out at the old mission of that name, on the north side of San Francisco Bay; and San Silcito, in San Francisco Bay, which has a good anchorage. Total, 15.

WEST INDIES.

The usual monthly mail arrived at Southampton, by the *Dee*, on Tuesday.

From Jamaica, under date August 7, we learn, on the all-engrossing subject of the general election, that eleven parishes had returned their members, and, with very few exceptions, they were all advocates for retrenchment. Some had pledged themselves to support a more sweeping measure than the one lately rejected by the Council. In the parish of St. Thomas-in-the-East two anti-retrenchment members have been elected, but their return is attributed to the display of physical force on the part of their partisans, by which the voters of the opposing (retrenchment) candidates were kept from the poll. St. Mary has elected as her representatives two gentlemen of the Jewish faith.

Many parts of the island were unhealthy, and a large number of deaths had taken place. In Kingston, dysentery had made its appearance. Two or three cases had also occurred among the troops at Up-Park Camp.

The weather throughout the island was rather unsettled. Some parishes had been visited by partial rains.

The American steam-ship *Empire City* had visited Kingston, and arrangements were being made to establish a regular semi-monthly communication between that place and New York.

The weather in the West India Islands generally had been exceedingly hot, and there was great want of rain. There was much fever at St. Jago de Cuba, and the yellow fever was prevalent at the Havana.

At Hayti President Souleouque had ordered many of his superior officers to be shot: amongst others, General Similien. These sanguinary measures excited the indignation of the British and American Consuls; and having protested against so wanton a sacrifice of human life, they succeeded in saving 17 unfortunate persons from destruction.

A MISTAKE.—A strange scene took place in the Rue Saint Florentine, Paris, a few days ago. Mr. Hornmann, the sub-director of the police of New York, and who is now in Paris searching for two celebrated forgers, who have been counterfeiting to a very great extent the notes of several banks in the United States, when passing through the street, took out a lithographic portrait, and exclaimed, "It is he!" Immediately, with the aid of a police agent who accompanied him, he laid hold of a foreigner who was going by, and said, "You are one of the forgers of New York, and I arrest you." The person arrested was astonished, and replied, "I am no forger. My name is John Warton. I am from London, and I am a member of the Peace Congress. I never was in America in my life, and am now with my family at an hotel in the Rue Neuve St. Augustin." Mr. Hornmann made no reply, but produced a portrait of the forger of whom he was in pursuit, and which was a perfect resemblance of Mr. Warton. A large crowd having assembled, Mr. Hornmann got into a coach with Mr. Warton, and proceeded with him to his hotel, where the latter was fully able to prove that he was the person whom he had represented himself to be.—*Paris Paper*.

CHOLERA.—The *Lancet* of this week contains a paper by Mr. Alfred Smee explanatory of this formidable epidemic upon the supposition that the diffusibility of the noxious gases emanating from sewers, cesspools, &c. is now below the average. Mr. Smee states that these mephitic exhalations are evidently more apparent than usual, and this preternatural offensiveness he ascribes to their not being so rapidly diffused through the entire atmosphere. From his experiments, he does not believe that electricity has any direct action upon human beings to produce the disease, though he infers that the neutral state is unfavourable to the dissipation of the poisonous gases. From Mr. Smee's theory we may infer that pure air, proper ventilation, and an avoidance of all putrid exhalations, are the best preventives to this formidable malady.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

MEETINGS.

EASTERN COUNTIES.—Aug. 31: Half-yearly Meeting: London: Mr. E. L. Betts in the chair.—The report stated that the new directors would principally attend to the closing of the capital account—would ascertain the value of the fixed and rolling stock—regulate the working expenses—and, after a new arrangement of the accounts, divide only clear profits when the deterioration of permanent way, &c. has been provided for. Arrangements have been made with the Norfolk shareholders, so as to afford them the same dividend as that of the Eastern Counties, which is this half-year 2*s*. per £20 share. The accountants appended a special report. Much discordance prevailed at the meeting, principally on account of the question of amalgamation with the Norfolk. A poll was taken as to the adoption of the report, which was declared on Monday to be in favour of the directors.

NORFOLK.—Aug. 31: Half-yearly Meeting: London: Mr. A. Duff in the chair.—The supplemental agreement with the Eastern Counties was referred to, consequent on the amalgamation rejected by the House of Lords, from the opposition of the Newmarket and East Anglian. The dividend is 2*s*. per share, equal to 10*s*. per £100 share. The official expenditure has been reduced.

OXFORD, WORCESTER, AND WOLVERHAMPTON.—Aug. 31: Special Meeting: London: Mr. Rufford in the chair.—The report of the committee of investigation was received. It disclosed certain share transactions in which the directors were implicated. The preliminary expenses were stated to have been excessive. The refusal of the Great Western to extend their guarantee of 4 per cent. beyond the original capital was commented upon, and an appendix upon the share allotments was attached. The arrears amount to £115,000. The books of the company were reported to have been loosely kept. The directors intend to reply to the charges of this report, which was only received, but not adopted. The chairman explained several of its assertions, especially those referring to the share allotments, the land purchases, and the manner of keeping the accounts. The works throughout are suspended, but could be immediately resumed. The directors' report and state of accounts were adopted.

LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.—September 5: Half-yearly Meeting: Manchester: Mr. H. Houldsworth in the chair.—The report stated that there was a balance of £1,189,138 yet to expend. The total outlay had exceeded ten millions. The working cost is higher than was expected. Two defalcations by clerks have taken place. A sum of 5 per cent. will suffice for renewal of way and rolling stock. A dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. is declared on the various shares. The property (said the chairman) shared the general depression. The inconsiderate legislation of 1846, and the repeated extensions of the enterprise, had been prejudicial. The accounts have been fairly prepared. There are arrears of £300,000 on calls. The report was adopted, and the directors were authorised to raise £560,000 by mortgage, and to consent to the payment in full in advance of calls of any of the Manchester, Bolton, and Bury; Manchester and Leeds; and Liverpool and Bury shares; and afterwards the consolidation of the same into the g-n-eral stock.

WEST LONDON.—Sept. 6th: Half-yearly Meeting: London: H. H. Grounds, Esq., in the chair.—The report stated that, in conformity with the wishes of the proprietors, the directors had endeavoured to prevail upon the London and North-Western Company to fulfil the engagements they had entered into with this company, and at once to bring the line into full operation for the conveyance both of passengers and traffic. A meeting had taken place on the 15th of last month between the directors of the two companies, when, after considerable discussion, the London and North-Western Company resolved not to work the line for passenger traffic, but they stated that they would afford every facility for the further increase of the goods traffic. The report was adopted, and a resolution passed calling a special meeting for considering the terms of the lease with the London and North-Western Company.

YORK AND NORTH MIDLAND.—Sept. 6: Half-yearly Meeting: York: W. Crawshaw, Esq., in the chair.—The directors presented a report, which stated that it would have been a source of gratification to have met the proprietors with a continued assurance of the prosperity of the concern, and they could have recommended a continuance of the large dividends hitherto paid. The receipts during the last half-year from passenger traffic have considerably diminished, owing in a great measure to the competition to which they have been subjected. It is "with pain and disgust" that the directors have to add to the usual accounts a suspense account, arising from sums which ought formerly to have been carried to the revenue account, amounting to £95,451 9*s*. 3*d*., to which it is evident a considerable addition must yet be made. The revenue account for the half-year shows the receipts to have been £182,053 7*s*. 1*d*., and the expenditure (including interest on borrowed capital, guaranteed stock, &c.) £164,178 7*s*. 7*d*., leaving a balance to the credit of the company of £17,874 19*s*. 6*d*. The report was adopted. It having been stated no dividend could be declared, a special general meeting was held to receive the second report of the committee of investigation, which was adopted.

The Doncaster line of the GREAT NORTHERN, in connexion with the metropolis by the East Lincolnshire lines, was opened on the 4th, a great boon to the patrons of the turf. By the opening of the Methley branch, there is also a direct communication to Leeds and York from London.

All first-class fares between York and Newcastle, on the YORK, NEWCASTLE, and BERWICK (except express), have been reduced one-fifth, and the express fares are lowered one-tenth.

The NEWMARKET is to be worked independently of the EASTERN COUNTIES.—The EAST and WEST YORKSHIRE will appeal to the York, Newcastle, and Berwick, to reduce the working charges. The dispute with the contractors respecting the re-building of the Knaresborough Viaduct is not settled.—The liabilities of the WEST DUNHAM have been reduced. A committee of investigation is appointed.—The works of the LOWESTOFT HARBOUR are going on slowly. It is to be completed for £30,000, and the shareholders have a guaranteed rent of 4 per cent. on their subscribed capital.—The line of the SHEFFIELD, ROTHERHAM, and GOOLE will be ready to be delivered, as agreed, to the Lancashire and Yorkshire in December. The cost will not exceed the amount guaranteed.—The NORTH-WESTERN, from Skipton to Lancaster, will be opened in next spring. The traffic on the section opened is steadily increasing. The reduction of capital by forfeited shares is met by a creation of 10,000 preference shares of £15 each.—The SHREWSBURY and BIRMINGHAM will be opened to Wolverhampton in October. The development of the traffic depends on the opening of the Stour Valley. The contracts against deterioration, &c., and for working the line have been impeached as partial, and a committee of inquiry has been appointed.—The local districts are anxious for the construction of the SHREWSBURY and HERFORD. The cost of the works (as a single line) would be £9523 per mile. If properly supported by the landowners and others, the line will be commenced.—The MARYPORT and CARLISLE seek a renewal of the negotiations with the YORK, NEWCASTLE, and BERWICK, for a lease of their line rejected in the House of Commons at the close of the session.—The shareholders of the HARTLEPOOL DOCK, &c., receive 8 per cent. from the York, Newcastle, and Berwick, on a lease of thirty-one years. The money lent to the Hartlepool Junction Company is to be repaid by shares at a guaranteed interest of 5 per cent.—The half-yearly meetings of the SCOTTISH CENTRAL are for the future to be held in April and October.—The SCOTTISH MIDLAND await the opening of the Aberdeen for an increase in their "through traffic." The goods traffic is improving.—The proposition by the DUNDEE and PERTH, relative to the investment of the money still due on the third shares of the DUNDEE and ABERDEEN, has been settled.—By the middle of May the line of the CALEDONIAN and DUNBARTON Junction, from Bowling to Loch Lomond, will be ready for use. The dispute as to the construction of the Helensburgh harbour is to be legally tried.—The return money on the shares of the dissolved EAST LOTHIAN CENTRAL is expected to be 28*s*. 6*d*. per share.—The NORTHERN COUNTIES UNION will make no further return at present. All the ascertainable claims have been settled. Considerable arrears are expected.—The DUNDEE, PERTH and ABERDEEN declare a dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. The working expenses have been reduced. The agreement with the Caledonian is to be enforced.—The WEST CORNWALL line is to be extended to Penzance.—The revenue on the HAYLE line has decreased, but the working expenses are less.—Dividends of 10*s*. on the old shares, and 3*s*. 4*d*. on the new, were declared by the DUBLIN and DROGHEDA. The working expenses have been much reduced.—Arrangements have been made with Mr. Dargan, the contractor, for completing the line of the DUNDALK and ENNISKILLEN.—The main line to Comber and Newtownards of the BELFAST and COUNTY DOWN has been expedited, and the directors have obtained a loan of £10,000.—The LONDONDERRY and COLERAINE are negotiating for the continuance of the works of the line.—The WATERFORD and LIMERICK apply their balance of revenue to payment of pressing debts. The goods traffic has increased, whilst the passenger receipts are diminished.—The receipts of the DUBLIN and BELFAST on the portion opened are satisfactory. The NAVAN branch has been officially inspected.

THE "MANCHESTER" AND "SHEFFIELD" STEAMERS.—An interesting excursion took place on Thursday last, by the two new steam-ships, the *Manchester* and the *Sheffield*, built (to run across the Humber) for the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway. (An engraving of the *Manchester* appeared in No. 380 of our Journal.) The two vessels left Blackwall at half-past twelve o'clock, and proceeded down the river, with the intention of a trial trip round the Nore Light, and back to Blackwall. The *Sheffield*, soon after leaving Blackwall, experienced some delay, through getting among a number of moving vessels, and another loss of time near the Halfway House. But, all now being right, the two vessels kept on their voyage: the *Manchester* (by the interruption caused to the sister ship's progress) heading about a mile. The *Manchester*, by the time she reached the Nore, had extended the distance between them to about four miles, and rounded the Light at half-past three, and then found the *Sheffield* had abandoned her intention of making the Nore, and was on her way back to Blackwall, which place she reached soon after six o'clock, and the *Manchester* shortly after—both vessels giving the fullest satisfaction.

CAUTION TO SPORTSMEN.—The commissioners of stamps and taxes have issued a notice, "That any person who intends to use a dog, gun, net, or other engine for taking and killing game, or woodcock, snipe, quail, landrail, or coney, or assist in the taking or killing of the same, must annually pay the duty chargeable by the acts 4th George III., cap. 55, and 52nd George IV., cap. 93, and the 10 per cent. in addition. Penalties.—Pursuing game without first obtaining a certificate, £20, and a liability of surcharge in double the amount of duty. Any person in pursuit of game refusing, on being duly required to produce his certificate, or permit the same to be read or a copy to be taken, or refusing to declare his true name and place of residence, £20. All game certificates must be obtained in the parish in which the parties requiring them reside, as those obtained elsewhere will not protect them from penalties. Charge for certificates.—Every gamekeeper, being an assessed servant, £1 7*s*. 6*d*.; ditto, not being an assessed servant, £4 0*s*. 10*d*.; every person not a gamekeeper, £4 0*s*. 10*d*."

THE BERMONDSEY MURDER.

Manning was brought to town on Friday night week from Jersey, and lodged in the police-station, Stone's-end, Southwark. On the following morning (Saturday) he was taken before Mr. Secker, at the Southwark Police-office, and sufficient evidence having been adduced to warrant his detention on the charge of murdering O'Connor, he was remanded to Thursday last, and was confined in the interim in Horsemonger-lane gaol.

EXAMINATION OF THE PRISONERS AT THE SOUTHWARK POLICE COURT.

Thursday having been appointed for the re-examination of the two prisoners—Manning and his wife—charged with this atrocious deed, before Mr. Secker, at the Southwark Police Court, the doors and avenues leading to the justice-room were besieged from an early hour by parties anxious to obtain admittance. At ten o'clock, when the magistrate took his seat on the bench, there was not a vacant place in any part of the court. The bench was most inconveniently crowded; among the persons of distinction present were Prince Richard Meternich (who was accompanied by Baron Köller), Sir James Eustace, Quintin Dick, Esq., M.P.; the Rev. Mr. Horton, Rector of St. George's, Southwark; the Rev. Mr. Gibson, Rector of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey; the Rev. T. Binney, of the Weigh House Chapel; Colonel Armytage, Colonel Brandling, Alfred Montgomery, Esq., &c. There were also two or three ladies seated near the magistrate.

By direction of the magistrate, in order to prevent the occurrence of anything like a scene in court, the prisoners were introduced to each other before leaving Horsemonger-lane Gaol. They had not met since they absconded from Miniver-place, and it was thought more than possible that some exhibition of feeling on the part of one or both of them would take place when brought together for the first time. Nothing of the kind, however, occurred. Manning having been brought into the hall of the Governor's house, his wife was introduced to him by Mr. Keane. As she entered, Manning raised his right hand somewhat theatrically, and frowned upon her—a movement which she appeared scarcely to notice. As neither of them spoke, Mr. Keane asked Mrs. Manning whether she had anything to say to her husband. She replied, in a firm voice, "No." A similar question was then addressed to Manning, who also replied in the negative. The prisoners were then directed to enter the police-van, which was in attendance to convey them to the police-court.

At twelve o'clock the two prisoners were placed in the dock, Mr. Solomon and Mr. Binns, their respective solicitors, being accommodated with seats between their clients. The pressure among the crowd to obtain a glimpse of the accused was so intense at this period, that females were carried out in a fainting state, and it was some time before order could be restored. At length,

Mr. Bodkin, Q.C., who, with Mr. Hayward, from the Treasury, appeared for the prosecution, rose, and in a few words stated the nature of the charge against the prisoners.

The several witnesses were then called and examined by the learned counsel. Their testimony did not vary in the least degree from that given before the Coroner, with which our readers are already familiar. There were no new facts brought forward by the prosecution, and the solicitors for the defence completely failed in shaking the strong chain of circumstantial evidence connecting the prisoners with the crime.

The witnesses called during the day were the police constables, Barnes and Barton; the surgeons, Mr. Lockwood and Mr. Olding; Mr. Keating, Mr. Walsh, and Mr. Flynn, friends of the deceased man; Miss Armes, his landlady, and her sister, Miss Emily Armes; Mr. Massey, the medical student; and Mr. Coleman, the landlord of the house, No. 3, Miniver-place.

During the examination of all these witnesses, the prisoners maintained their self-possession; and when the most telling facts against them were deposed to, no betrayal of agitation could be observed by the closest observer. The female prisoner spoke to her solicitor occasionally, but from first to last Manning made no remark to any person. He appears to have fallen away very much since Saturday last, and we thought we noticed an expression of despair in his countenance. His wife, however, continues to display the greatest confidence in her manner, and we observed her to smile more than once during the investigation on Thursday.

At half-past four o'clock Mr. Bodkin stated that this closed one class of the evidence he had to adduce on behalf of the prosecution; and, as the hour at which the Court usually rose was fast approaching, he thought it would be well now to adjourn, and resume the inquiry at any hour on the next day the Court might think fit to name.

Mr. Secker concurred in this proposition, and it was arranged that the prisoners should be further remanded until Friday, at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Bodkin said he had been informed that it was contemplated on behalf of the prisoners to make an application for the postponement of their trials over the ensuing sessions of the Central Criminal Court. He wished to know if such an application was intended, and if both the prisoners concurred in it.

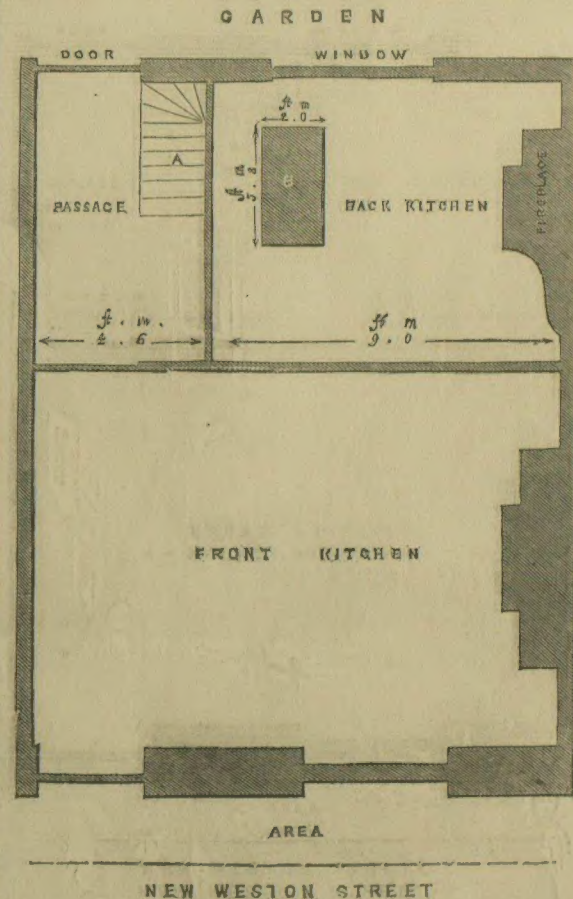
Mr. Binns said the application would be made on behalf of his client.

Mr. Solomons replied that he had not contemplated taking any such course, but he should not hesitate to join in the application made by the male prisoner. His client, however, he might add, courted the fullest investigation.

Mr. Bodkin then intimated, that he would, on Friday, state whether on behalf of the Crown he could consent to the postponement of the trial as intended to be prayed.

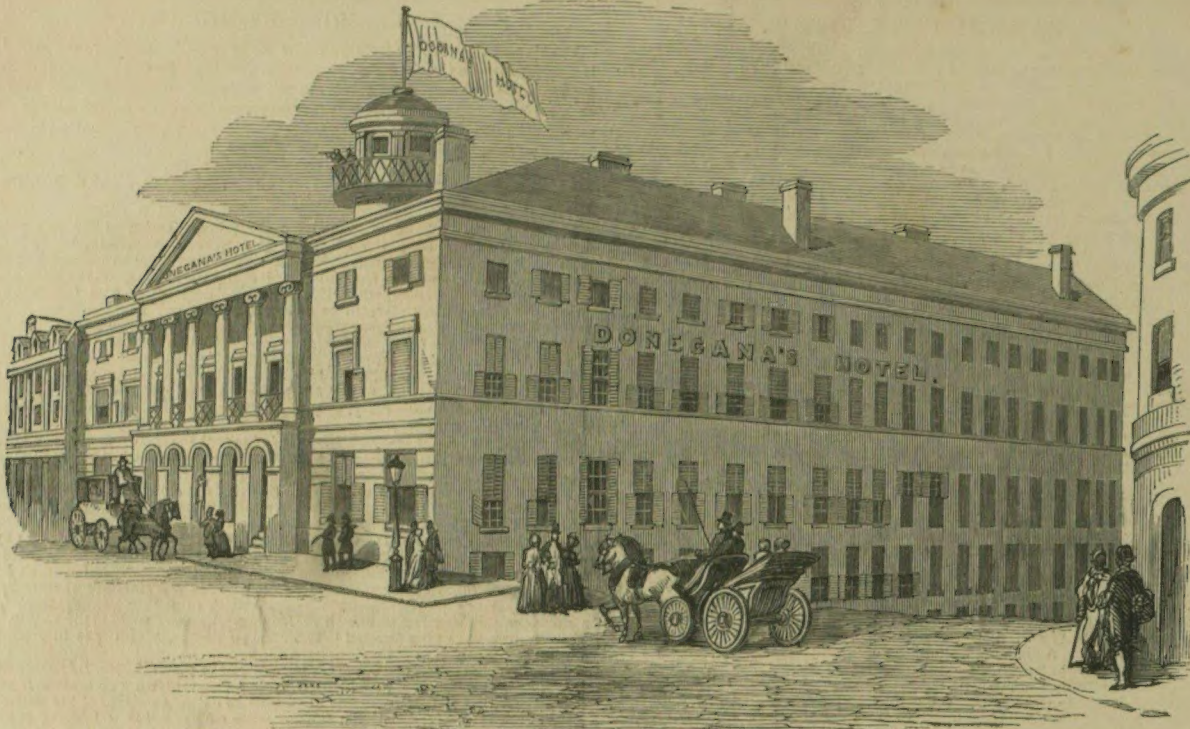
The prisoners were then removed from the dock, and shortly afterwards conveyed in the prison van to Horsemonger-lane Gaol.

We have been favoured by a correspondent with the accompanying Ground Plan of the Basement Story of the house, No. 3, Miniver-place, copied from the Plan prepared by direction of the solicitor for the prosecution, and produced in the court on Thursday.



MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT FROM CHLOROFORM.—An accident of a very melancholy nature occurred on Thursday afternoon to Dr. Adams, resident physician in the Clyde-street Hospital, Glasgow. On the previous day, having occasion to make use of a quantity of chloroform, he took several doses himself to try its strength, but without any serious consequence. However, having on Thursday afternoon (last week) repeated the dangerous experiment, and incautiously increased the dose to a very large degree, he no sooner applied it to his lips than he immediately fell back and expired. Several physicians were in immediate attendance, who did everything which skill and experience could suggest, but without effect, as life was extinct.—*Glasgow Citizen*.

WOOLLETT, THE ENGRAVER.—In our notice, last week, of the portrait of Woollett, at the National Gallery, we erroneously attributed to the "Graphic Society" the merit of restoring the tomb of Woollett, in St. Pancras churchyard. The honour of preserving this interesting memorial, we now learn, is due to the "Graphic Sketching Club," formed at Camden Town; the privilege of doing which was considered by them a sufficient return for any expenditure.



DONEGANA'S HOTEL, MONTREAL, DESTROYED BY FIRE ON AUGUST 16.

RIOT AT MONTREAL.

Our advices this week from Canada show that the spirit of disorder is not yet laid in Montreal. On the 15th ult. the Canadian Government arrested several persons implicated in the recent riots and burning of the Parliament-house. No opposition was then given to the arrest. In the evening, however, a mob attacked the house of Mr. Lafontaine, the Attorney-General; but the military, who had been hid in the house, fired some thirty shots, killing a man named Mason. Barricades were then erected, which the soldiers demolished, and the people immediately dispersed. Mason's funeral was attended by large numbers; the coffin was dressed in red.

On the morning of the 20th, when the coroner's inquest on Mason's death was sitting at the Cyprus Hotel, and Mr. Lafontaine was on the point of giving his testimony, the alarm of fire was raised, and it was found that the hotel was in flames. The greatest confusion ensued; the soldiers on guard ran about with fixed bayonets, and Mr. Lafontaine was eventually escorted to the Government House in the centre of a square of troops. The fire is alleged to have been the work of an incendiary. Matters are described as being in a very critical state, and the Ministry, it is alleged, have quarrelled with the military, and intend to resign. Donegana's hotel, in Montreal, the finest in Canada, was entirely consumed by fire on the night of the 16th. In the endeavour to extinguish the flames, one of the city firemen was killed. The inmates effected their escape, with the loss of some property. The value of the hotel, and other property destroyed, is estimated at £30,000, on which there was an assurance of £14,000, £2000 of which is in the Etna. The fire is supposed, by some, to have originated accidentally, and by others it is alleged to have been the work of an incendiary.

ROMAN REMAINS AT CIRENCESTER.

In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Aug. 25, attention was called to the fact

that discoveries of Roman remains of the most interesting description had been made at Cirencester during the excavation of a drain which had been opened through one of the principal streets of the town; and that, owing to the praiseworthy public spirit of Earl Bathurst, zealously seconded by the Town Commissioners and the inhabitants in general, great efforts had been made to preserve entire the beautiful tessellated pavement which had thus unexpectedly been brought to light.

Accordingly, notice having been conveyed to the Committee of the Archaeological Institute, Mr. Lane (the Secretary) has been actively engaged during the past week in superintending the raising of this pavement, which could not, of course, remain *in situ*, and which is now (from the accumulated debris of ages) sunk to a depth of about four feet below the present surface of the soil: it occupies an area of fifteen feet square, and the design represents beasts of the chase, with a variety of boldly executed masks of Medusa, the Gorgons, &c.; and the accompanying sketch represents the method which has been successfully employed in removing it; and also affords a tolerably correct idea of the position which the site of this Roman villa occupies. As the work proceeds, other discoveries are daily made, and a trip to this neighbourhood—which, by the bye, enjoys an entire immunity from the prevailing epidemic—would well repay the trouble of any archaeologists.

Indications exist of two other pavements, and there can be no doubt that this spot was the site of a Roman edifice of no small pretensions; the hypocaust and furnace for heating the apartments being still perfect, and the latter even containing some of the fuel of the fire which doubtless contributed to the warmth and comfort of our Roman conquerors perhaps more than 1500 years ago!

It is probably owing to the well-known maxims of the Roman Generals, who never permitted their legions to remain idle or unemployed in the time of peace, that we now find so many perfect examples of the arts which they introduced into Britain, and of which not even the subsequent relapse into absolute barbarism of the inhabitants could entirely obliterate the evidences. It should be a matter of congratulation that in the present day some degree of attention is

paid to the preservation of monuments such as these, which, whilst they are so inseparably connected with the historical associations of this country, cannot fail also to recall the progress both in arts and arms of a nation whose skill and perseverance must have exercised no inconsiderable degree of influence on our early British forefathers, an influence which may not be without a certain imperceptible effect on the national character, even at the present day.

Several years since, a pavement similar to the above, but of a more elaborate pattern, was discovered in Oakley Park (adjoining Cirencester), and rescued from destruction by the noble proprietor; some beautifully carved capitals, of a composite order, and which, to judge from their diameter, must have surmounted columns not less than fifty feet in height, were also found, and now ornament the grounds of the Abbey; and these, with the perfect remains of an amphitheatre, and the distinct traces of the old ramparts which enclosed the camp, afford sufficient proof that this, the ancient "Corinium," was a favourite and important Roman station.

MARBLE STATUE OF SIR WILLIAM FOLLETT.

This fine colossal statue of the late Sir William Follett has just been placed in the north transept of Westminster Abbey, between the monument to Lord Mansfield and the statue of John Kemble. The situation has been most judiciously chosen, the light falling upon the statue to great advantage, and giving full effect to the dignity of the figure.



MARBLE STATUE OF SIR WILLIAM FOLLETT, IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

The inscription for the pedestal has not yet been decided upon by the committee. Our readers will recollect this statue to have been in the last exhibition of the Royal Academy: it is of beautiful marble, from the chisel of Mr. Behnes, who has accomplished a most striking likeness of the lamented advocate. The drapery is, likewise, gracefully modelled, and the details are a good specimen of the sculptor's skill.

An interesting ceremony took place lately at the village of Auistreham, near Caen. The Royal Humane Society of London having voted the silver medal to the young French gentleman, Eugene Girard, for his intrepid conduct in rescuing from the horrors of shipwreck the crew of the *Thistle*, an English brig, wrecked on the coast of Viller, in April last, the British Vice-Consul of Caen gave notice that he would proceed to Auistreham, to present the medal in the name of the Royal Humane Society. On arriving at the village, it presented all the appearance of a fête-day. Flags were flying—the drum was beating to call together the National Guard. All the men belonging to the service of Customs were collected from the neighbouring stations, and being under arms, and in full uniform, presented a somewhat imposing effect in the little village which was the scene of the ceremony. Several of the local authorities attended, and it was easy to observe how great was the gratification of all those who witnessed the presentation of a reward for courage and humanity by a public society of a neighbouring country. As soon as the ceremony was completed, a volley of firearms was heard—the drums beat—bouquets were lavishly distributed among those who took part in the scene—and the whole passed off with so much friendliness and good-humour, that this little event is likely to remain impressed on the memory of the inhabitants for a length of time. May it be so; and may it serve to convince the prejudiced that Old England is as ready to acknowledge and reward foreign merit and foreign courage, as she is thankful to receive on behalf of her sons foreign assistance in the hour of danger to rescue them from a watery grave. This is the second medal which has been so generously voted by the Royal Humane Society within the last four years in the department of Calvados.

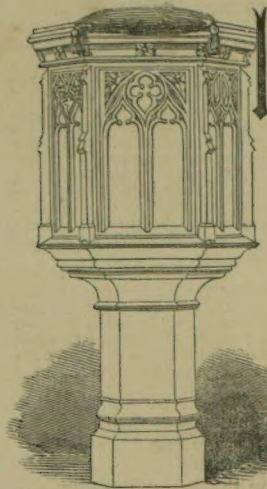
APPEALS UNDER THE NEW BANKRUPTCY ACT.—A right of appeal of considerable importance is given by the new bankruptcy act, which will come into force on the 11th day of next month. Hitherto, there has been no appeal from a commissioner in the allowance, refusal, or suspension of a certificate; but by the new law an appeal is given to the Vice-Chancellor sitting in bankruptcy. The time for an appeal on the part of a bankrupt will be within 21 days from the decision of the commissioner, "and upon any appeal duly entered and prosecuted relating to the certificate, or to the judgment of the court as to any offence charged against the bankrupt, the Vice-Chancellor shall have power to rescind or vary the order thereon as he may think fit, and upon an order for the allowance of any certificate by the Vice-Chancellor, and whether with conditions or not, such certificate may be allowed by the court below or by the Vice-Chancellor." The commissioners are authorised to make new rules and orders, subject to the approval of the Lord Chancellor, and, probably, directions will be given for the proper exercise of this important right of appeal.



DISCOVERY OF A ROMAN TESSELLATED PAVEMENT, IN CIRENCESTER.

Examine Notebook

CHRIST CHURCH, BATTERSEA.



N the populous suburban parish of Battersea, the want of accommodation for public worship is now partly supplied by the completion of a handsome Church (of which we gave an external view on February 10th, 1849), with a tower and spire, in the Middle Pointed, or English Decorated style of architecture, near Falcon-lane, Battersea-fields.

This beautiful Church was recently consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Winchester, attended by a large number of the clergy of the surrounding parishes, and also by the Right Hon. and Right Reverend Lord Auckland, Bishop of Sodor and Man, to whose exertions (when Vicar of the parish) the parishioners are mainly indebted for the erection of the Church.

The edifice was crowded by the inhabitants of the parish and the adjoining neighbourhood, who, as well as the Bishops and clergy, were unanimous in their praise of the elegant structure.

The plan of this Church (of which we now give an internal view) is cruciform, with nave, aisles, and long chancel, with a children's chapel on the north side of the chancel, opening thereto and to the north transept by pointed archways, which are to be filled with oak open-carved screens. There are small galleries only in the transepts.

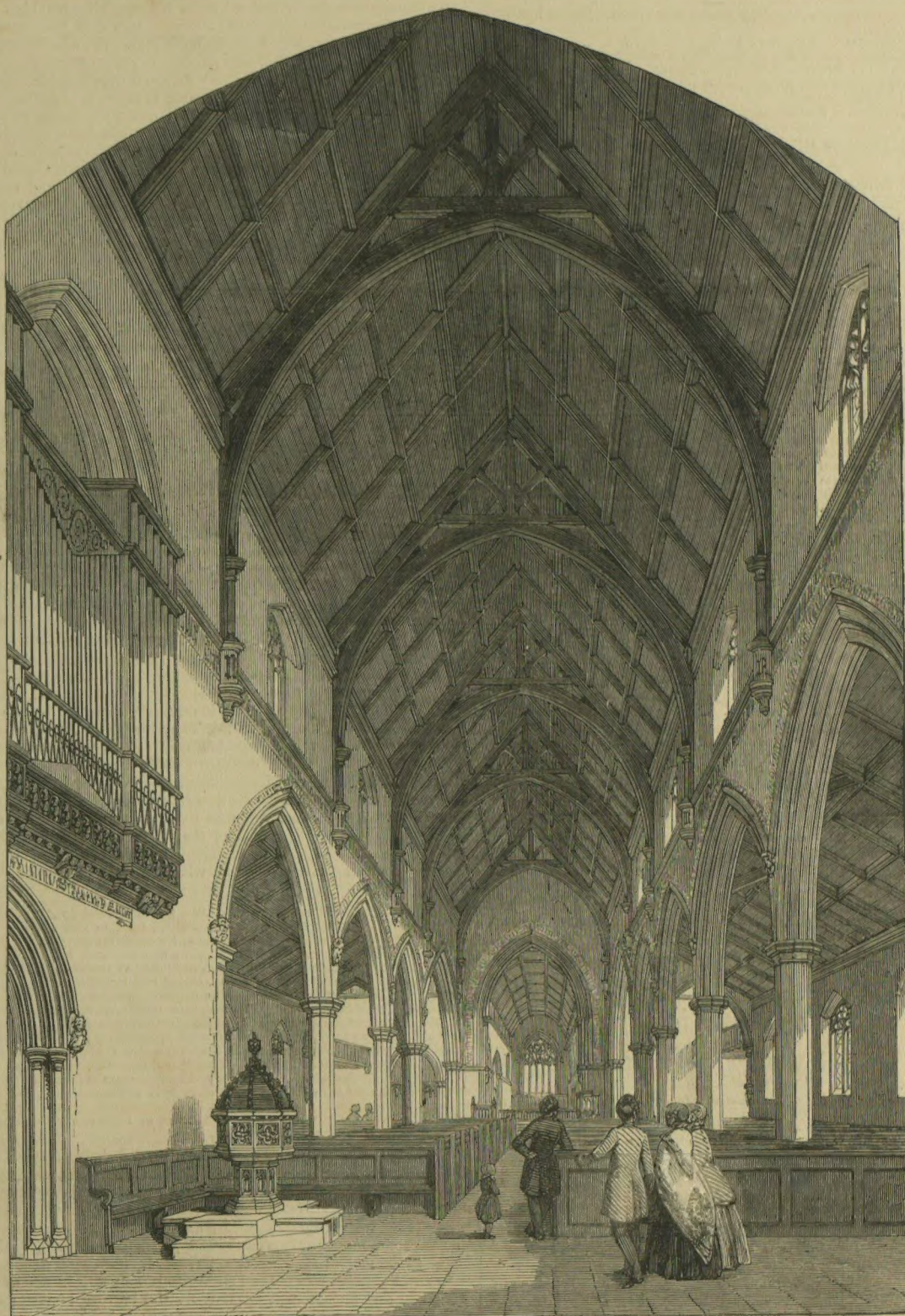
The principal entrance is by a deeply-moulded doorway, surmounted by a crocketed gablet in the tower, which is attached to the west end of the nave on the north side. The organ loft is in the tower, with arched openings into the nave and north aisle. At the east and west ends are large five-light windows, with rich tracery heads, and which, by reason of there being no west gallery, and the organ being on the side in the tower, are seen without interruption from all parts of the interior. The east window is filled with painted glass, by Mr. Ballantine, of George-street, Edinburgh, to whom great credit is due for a most perfect specimen of geometrical pattern glass painting, and which he has further improved by the introduction of prisms of coloured glass at the intersections of the pattern to throw the prismatic rays.

The reading-desk, pulpit, seats in the chancel, and communion railing are of oak, highly enriched with carving by Mr. Ollett, of Norwich. The wall at the east end of the chancel is decorated by diaper work, columns, and arches—forming spaces for the Decalogue, Lord's Prayer, and Belief. The centre of the pavement of the chancel, as also the risers of the steps, are inlaid with encaustic tiles. The font, which was the gift of a parishioner, is on the left, on entering the Church by the principal entrance. It is of Caen stone, well carved, and appropriately decorated: it stands on a large base forming two steps, and it is a handsome and commanding object.

The Church will accommodate 950 persons, half being in free seats; and the entire cost is little more than £6000.

METROPOLITAN CHURCH UNION.—An association, under this title, has been recently formed in London, with a view to the extension and general renovation of the Church. As it is proposed to extend the sphere of its operations to secular as well as to spiritual matters, it has been deemed advisable to admit laymen to membership. The management of the affairs of the society, and the conduct of the measures to be adopted in prosecution of its objects, have been vested in a permanent committee, consisting of the president, vice-presidents, the treasurers, the clerical and lay secretaries, twelve clergymen, and twelve laymen (the latter being communicants). The following are among the more prominent matters appointed for immediate consideration:—1. Security for the legitimate exercise of the Royal supremacy in the appointment of bishops; 2. The establishment of a representative assembly of the Church, by revival of Convocation; 3. The better observance of church discipline; 4. Increase of the three orders of the ministry, adequate to the spiritual wants of the people; 5. The adoption of measures of church extension, with provision for the due exercise of official patronage, lay and clerical. In pursuit of these objects, due reverence for the episcopal office is to be kept steadily in view. There are many minor matters to which the association, when fully organised, may possibly direct its attention with advantage; however, the revival of Convocation, in all its pristine power and integrity, appears to be the main and immediate object of the union, as the clergy and very many of the laity have arrived at the conclusion that a distinct representative assembly of the Church is imperatively necessary. In furtherance of that object, addresses having been put in course of signature throughout the several dioceses in England and Wales, were returned to the union, by whose officers they were presented to the Queen, to his Grace the Primate, and to the Archbishop of York. Copies of the society's rules and regulations were also submitted to the two archbishops, to the bishops, and other Church dignitaries; and although the society abstained from soliciting the expression of any opinion thereon, the Primate and several of the bishops declared their cordial approval of the design. This society must not be confounded with the "London Union on Church Matters," which, though devoted to similar objects, is so distinct as to admit of either body pursuing its own independent course of action without the semblance of rivalry or antagonism.

There was shot on the Muirton farm, Perthshire, lately, a hare, apparently a cross with a rabbit; the body partaking most of the first animal, and the head of the latter. The flesh was also of a composite character. It has been hitherto supposed by naturalists that these races do not intermingle. The specimen is stuffed, and may be seen at Mr. Ansell's.



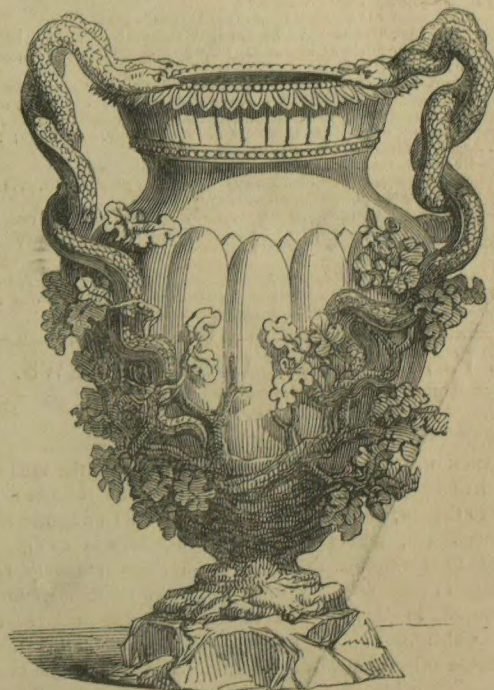
INTERIOR OF THE NEW CHURCH AT SOUTH BATTERSEA.

EXPOSITION OF
ARTS AND MANUFACTURES
AT BIRMINGHAM.

THE great Exhibition of the Manufactures of Birmingham and the Midland Counties was opened on Monday, in a vast building in the grounds of Bingley House, Broad-street. The Exposition has been prepared to add to the attractions of the British Association, to be held next week at Birmingham; but it was opened on Monday last, for the gratification of the visitors to the Musical Festival. As we shall more fully illustrate the event next week, we now quote the following summary of its principal features from the *Midland Counties Herald*:—

"First, then, in metal work, because of primary importance to Birmingham, the chief contributors are Messrs. Messenger and Sons, R. W. Winfield, Salt and Lloyd, William Potts, Gray, Martin, and Gray, John Hardman and Co. These firms send specimens of their manufactures in bronze, brass, and iron. Stuart, Smith, and Co., of Sheffield, and W. Marsh, of Dudley, send excellent specimens of their bright polished stove grates; as do Johnson, Cammell, and Co., and Hoole and Co., also of Sheffield; and Yates and Co., Rotherham. In other articles in the metal trade, Messrs. Stock and Son, and T. Dowler, of Birmingham; and the Patent Shaft and Axle Company, Wednesbury, exhibit specimens of their respective manufactures; and in tin goods, Thomas Griffiths, Birmingham, and Schoolbred and Co., Wolverhampton. The Battery and Metal Company contribute an interesting series of examples illustrative of the ductility of copper in the manufacture of kitchen utensils. In papier machée, Messrs. Jennings and Bettridge, McCallum and Hodson, Thomas Farmer, Footersape, Showell and Co., C. P. Harris, R. Turley, Charles Pitt, and others, of Birmingham, and F. Walton, of Wolverhampton, are the chief contributors, and the display is magnificent. In glass, F. and C. Osler contribute some splendid specimens of chandeliers and candelabra, and other branches of the same material will find representatives in the articles exhibited by W. and T. Richardson, of Stourbridge, Bacchus and Son, Lloyd and Summerfield, and Rice Harris, of Birmingham, and the Patent Decorative Glass Company, London; whilst in stained glass Messrs. Wm. Chance and Sons, of West Bromwich, and John Hardman and Co., of Birmingham, make a most interesting display. In buttons there are some highly novel and beautiful specimens from William Elliot, Hardman and Liffé, and Smith and Kemp,

of Birmingham; whilst the medal department of the art of die-sinking is fully exhibited by Allen and Moore, Hardman and Liffé, and Edwards and Ball. In porcelain, Messrs. W. T. Copeland and Co., Minton and Co., Wedgwood and Co., and Ridgeway and Co., of the Staffordshire potteries, all exhibit the highest and best specimens of the products of their respective houses; whilst Worcester is fairly represented by the contributions of Messrs. Chamberlain and Co., and H. Grainger. In textile fabrics, there will be found a few choice specimens of Spitalfields silk, from Mr. Isaac Boyd, of Spital-square, London; Utrecht, and other stamped velvets, from Bennett's, of Manchester; and the cotton print trade in garments will be partially illustrated by the Strines Company, of Derbyshire and Manchester, M'Naughton and Potter, and Dalglish, Falconer, and Co., also of Manchester; and the furniture cottons by Swainson and Denny, of London. In miscellaneous contributions there are articles of great merit from the Patent Machine Carving Company (Jordan's) London; ornamental sawing, by Prosser and Hadley; carpets and rugs, from various Kidderminster houses; specimens of that material for making everything—gutta percha. Nor must it be forgotten that Mr. Collett contributes some magnificent specimens of silver plate, and Messrs. Elkington also fill a large glass case with electro-plated goods.



WINE-COOLER.

We have this week engraved the Morley Testimonial, one of the principal pieces of plate exhibited by Messrs. Elkington; and a Wine Cooler, of classic design, from the same house.



THE MORLEY TESTIMONIAL.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, September 9.—Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity. Moon's Last Quarter, 6h. 55m. P.M.
MONDAY, 10.—Sun rises 5h. 27m., sets 6h. 25m.
TUESDAY, 11.—Alexander Selkirk sailed from Kinsale, in Ireland, 1703.
WEDNESDAY, 12.—Sun rises 5h. 31m., sets 6h. 20m.
THURSDAY, 13.—Sun rises 5h. 32m., sets 6h. 18m.
FRIDAY, 14.—Holy Cross.
SATURDAY, 15.—The Russians set fire to Moscow, 1812.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 15.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M	h	A	m	M	h	A	m	M	h	A	m	M	h
6	10	6	33	7	0	7	35	8	10	8	50	9	35

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Northesk" is thanked; but the Sketch did not reach us in time to be available.
"A. Y. Z."—We have not received the question.
"C. E. D."—Blackhead, will, perhaps, favour us with an original Sketch.
"Q. E. D."—Our informant last week was in error. The lion rampant, part of the family crest on Northumberland House, has the tail extended towards the Strand.
"S. S."—On further investigation, we find that Theodolite, in Brande's "Dictionary of Science," is derived from θεοδωλι, I view, and δῶλος, stratagem; in Todd's "Johnson," from θεοδωλι, I see, and δῶλος, long; both derivations are far-fetched, and probably both wrong. It is more likely that the instrument takes its name from some maker, particularly as it is as often spelt Theodolite. This supposition derives additional weight from the Vernier, another surveying instrument, being named after its inventor, Peter Vernier.
"W. B. S."—Mining-lane.—See Defoe's "Account of the Great Plague in London, in 1664-5," when, in September, more than 12,000 persons perished in one week; in one night 4000 died. We have not the daily average, but Defoe gives the entire number at 100,000. Sir W. Petty states the population of London to have been, in 1682, about 670,000.
"Lough Erne Races and Regatta."—The report did not reach us in time.
"E. D. M." will find a good recipe for Pot Pourri in the "Family Manual and Servant's Guide," p. 107: it is too long for quotation here.
"Sagittarius."—Declined.
"C. S."—Birmingham.—The Greenwich Railway terminus adjoins Tooley-street, Southwark. The Greenwich terminus is about half a mile from the Hospital.
"Archophilus" is thanked for the Sketch, though we have not room for it.
"J. S."—Declined.
"E. N. Q." will find directions for constructing a "Raree Show" in the "Boy's Treasury of Sports," published at 86, Fleet-street. See, also, No. 13 of the Magazine of Science.
"J. A."—Limerick.—The presentation would not be informal on account of the profession.
"A Subscriber."—Dingwall, N.B.—The address is Argyle-street, Regent-street.
"J. R. J."—Liverpool, is thanked; but we have not room for the View.
"W. P. D."—Wolverhampton.—Brady's "London and Middlesex" gives the Guildhall Monument inscriptions, this work being remarkable for attention to such matters.
"Homo."—Ashburton.—A work on the manufacture of soap has lately been published by Higley, Fleet-street.
"L. M."—Apply respecting Mansfield's Gas Apparatus to 108, Fleet-street.
"W. V. H." may hear of the books in question at Higley's, Fleet-street.
"R. G."—We do not remember.
"Loughrea."—We cannot give you the charcoal process.
"Tulamore."—The eldest daughter of the reigning Sovereign is the Princess Royal. Prince George of Cambridge will, as a matter of right, succeed to the dukedom and the other peerage honours at the death of his father.
"A. Y. Z."—Newcastle-on-Tyne.—An application to "The Officers in Waiting, Her Majesty's Office, Doctors' Commons," will obtain a copy of the arms in question.
"A Reader."—An M.P. has no fixed precedence. The knight of a shire ranks before the representative of a city or borough. The Speaker of the House of Commons takes place immediately after barons. All knights, however created, rank co-equally, according to seniority of creation. A new presentation is required to be admitted at the Queen's levees. "Your Majesty" is the correct form of expression.
"C. C. C."—Dublin.—There is no exclusion of Irishmen from the regiment in question. Beasts are the more ancient bearings in heraldry.
"V. Z."—Cambridge.—The expenses of entrance at an Inn of Court is about £35. The fees on a call to the Bar amount to nearly £100. The annual cost of the Terms is about £18.
"Inquirer."—Which family of Morgan does our Correspondent require the arms of?
"A Subscriber."—Address a letter on the subject of the change of name to G. Harrison, Esq., Windsor Herald, Herald's Office, Doctors' Commons.
"G. L."—A crest cannot be granted unless the party seeking it is already entitled to coat armour. Apply at the Herald's Office.
"Scipio."—Ilchester.—The soundness of the works named has been much questioned.
"G. B. B."—To obtain admission to the reading-room of the British Museum, apply to Sir Henry Ellis, at the Museum, with the written recommendation of, at least, three householders. The Elrick Shepherd, James Hogg, the Scottish poet, was born in the parish from which he derived his patronymic, in 1769; he was a cow-herd when a boy. He died in 1835.
"Question."—Norfolk.—The prophetic passage to which you refer is:—
Soon shall thy arm, unconquered steam, afar
Drag the slow barge, or drive the rapid car;
Or, on wide-waving wings expanded bear
The flying chariot through the fields of air,
&c., from Darwin's "Botanic Garden," first published in 1789, but written, it is well known, at least twenty years before the date of its publication. (See "London Anecdotes, Inventors and Discoverers.")
"C. D."—Birmingham.—Bede is one syllable. See his epitaph:—
Here in the flesh rests Bede the priest; O give,
&c., the name is also Bede.
"P. A. S. E."—West Cores.—Received.
"M. A."—Plaister figures are made to resemble ivory by high varnishing.
"M. S."—Montreal.—Sketches of the stirring events and occurrences around you will be preferable to views of scenery.
"P. T. J."—Holborn-hill.—Hamel's "French Grammar." (Whittaker and Co.)
"Cato."—We prefer the shorthand system you name.
"Importunus."—Dover.—We have not seen the advertisement.
"A Constant Subscriber."—Charing-cross.—The most convenient disinfectant is chloride of lime, to be had of any druggist.
"E. L. A."—Dublin.—The appointment is scarcely of sufficient importance for announcement.
"Stupidity."—We cannot enlighten.
"Musa."—There is a work published on the woollen manufacture, in addition to Bischoff's "History of Wool."
"Wetman."—Birmingham.—The phrases are of synonymous import.
"Justinian."—The arms of Furness, viz. "Arg. a talbot sejant sa. in chief three crescents, gu." are given in the "Armoury."
"A. B. C."—A clergyman has a perfect right to use his family crest.
"An Irish Martin."—Mr. Wykeham Martin has issue surviving by his first wife, Lady Emma, daughter of Earl Cornwallis. Lord Falmouth's country residence is Treghonnan, Truro.
"A Devonian Subscriber."—The sons of the married daughters of Sir John Black, by his wife, the daughter and heiress of Peter White, Esq., become entitled, by the deaths issued of their uncles, to quarter the arms of Black and White. In the case submitted, the quarterings should be marshalled thus:—1. Smith; 2. Cooke; 3. Jones; 4. Black; 5. White; 6. Smith.
"Numitor."—Gu., a chev. engr. between three estoiles of six points arg.
"J. R."—The arms on the seal sent us are those of Roberts, as granted A.D. 1614.
"Laura Emily."—To Earl Fitzhardinge's next brother.
"A Young Herald."—Unless you have a shield-of-arms of your own, you cannot bear your wife's at all.
"Connaught."—The whole question is reduced to this:—Is the marriage legal ab initio? That point can only be ascertained by reference to a legal authority.
"Margarida."—The arms of Maconochie, of Meadowbank, are "Az. three dexter hands couped fessways in chief, each holding a bunch of arrows ppr., and in base a royal crown gold, all within a bordure gyronny of eight or and sa."

resignation. Instead of accepting it, the British Ministry courteously and firmly insisted upon his retaining his high office, and have now raised him to the Peerage, to testify how warmly it is willing to support him in the dignified, manly, and strictly constitutional conduct which he has pursued in the trying circumstances in which he has been placed. It is possible, if not probable, that these events in Canada are but the beginning of the end, and that the end is the severance of the connexion now binding the colony to the parent state. If this be the end, Great Britain, while doing strict justice, can but say, "Let it come." We lost the United States for denying them the rights of free citizens. If we are to lose the Canadas, for according the rights of free citizenship to all classes and races in the colony, we shall at least have nothing with which to reproach ourselves. It is one thing to lose a valuable colony by our obstinacy in wrong. It is quite another thing to lose it by our perseverance in the right. In supporting the local Government of Canada, the British Government acts upon the principles of the strictest justice. It has granted a Constitution to Canada, at the request of Canada; and it supports the majority of the Canadians in the clear legal rights thereby established. If we should ultimately lose the colony in this attempt, we shall not, at least, have the pangs of an ill-conscience to add to the severity of the deprivation. This country can afford to abide the issue with patience and equanimity, whatever it may be.

ALL the men who make or who resist revolutions in Europe know that, in case of failure, there is one spot in the Old World where they may repose in security, and await happier times for the country of their love. England is the only home of the exile—the only safe refuge of the distressed. Since the memorable days of February, 1848, our shores have received a succession of illustrious travellers—flying from political and social proscription, from imprisonment, or from death. Louis Philippe, M. Guizot, and Prince Metternich were the first to claim our hospitality. After them came MM. Louis Blanc, Caussidière, and other leaders of the Revolution that made France kingless. The gallant Kossuth, having seen his last hopes for the independence of Hungary destroyed, is on his way to claim the proverbial hospitality, which is certain, in such a case as his, to be accorded with enthusiasm. A still more interesting, because more destitute, body of exiles has been lately added to the list. They fly from Rome and the tender mercies of the foolish but cruel Cardinals who govern the Papal States. We desire to call the attention of our readers to the operations of a committee of English gentlemen, who have taken upon themselves the generous task of raising a fund for their relief. The Roman refugees have no common claims upon our sympathies. In the words of the eloquent address issued by the committee, and which is understood to be the production of one whose writings are celebrated wherever the English tongue is spoken—

They are the good citizens who, when Rome was abandoned by her Monarch and Executive, answered to the general voice, and arose to give her law, tranquility, and order; who built upon the ruins of a monstrous system, which had fallen of its own rottenness and corruption, one of moderation and truth; who established and maintained a Government, administered under the pressure of great difficulties, with a veneration for the sacred rights of life, liberty, and property, new in Rome—administered with an honesty, forbearance, and singleness of purpose, that won the respect of dispassionate observers, of all principles and parties. They are the soldiers who defended that Government against the united arms of bigotry and despotism, and defended it successfully. They are the brave besieged who held Rome with a courage and devotion worthy of her ancient glories, but with the magnanimity and clemency of Christian men. They are the dignified captives, who, when all means of defence were utterly exhausted, opened her gates to a foreign army forty thousand strong, assembled round them by an act of such stupendous baseness, that it will remain an ineffaceable stain upon the honour and the name of the French Government, through all the coming ages of the world.

We believe the touching appeal made on behalf of these distinguished exiles will not be made in vain. It is probable, if the infatuated triumvirate of Cardinals which now governs Rome in the name of the Pope, continues to rule it for a few months longer, that no long time will elapse before an opportunity will arise when they may once more be of service to Italy, upon the soil that gave them birth. In the meantime, whether it be long or short, we rejoice to believe that the exiles will not be suffered to remain forlorn and penniless; and that a sympathy, not only fruitful in words, but in deeds, will show them our high appreciation of the goodness of their cause, and the honesty, humanity, and forbearance with which they conducted it. The names of the committee have been extensively advertised, and are good security to the public that the cause is in proper hands.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS.—Rev. T. O. Rocks, to Clungunford Rectory, Salop, diocese of Hereford; £530, with residence; patron, Rev. J. Rocks. Rev. W. Williamson, to Datchworth Rectory, Herts, diocese of Rochester; £382, with residence; patron, Clare-hall, Cambridge. Rev. C. P. Buckworth, to Sherborne Rectory, Hants, diocese of Winchester; £491; patron, W. L. W. Chute. Rev. J. Quirk, to Martinthorpe Rectory, Rutland; diocese of Peterborough; patron, Duke of Devonshire. Rev. R. H. Hill, to Britford Vicarage, Wilts; diocese of Sarum; £281; patron, Dean and Chapter of Sarum. Rev. G. Edwards, to Minera P.C., Wrexham; diocese of St. Asaph; £100; patron, Vicar of Wrexham. Rev. W. Edwards, to Llangollen Vicarage, Denbigh, diocese of St. Asaph; £350; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph. Rev. R. W. Eyton, to Northrop Vicarage, Flint; diocese of St. Asaph; £500, with residence. Rev. W. S. Serres, to Bampton Rectory, Sussex, diocese of Chichester; £127; patron, Earl of Egmont. Rev. J. Swainson, to Epperstone Rectory, Notts, diocese of Lincoln; £309 with residence; patron, Hulme's trustees. Rev. J. Tidmore, to Tosside Perpetual Curacy, York, diocese of Ripon; £50; patron, Vicar of Gisburn. Rev. J. R. Henderson, to Dalton Rectory, Westmoreland, diocese of Carlisle; £178, with residence; patron, R. Tufon, Esq., of Appleby Castle.

VACANT PREFERMENTS.—Creston Rectory, Northampton, diocese of Peterborough; £210; Rev. J. McCormick, deceased; patron, Rev. E. T. Beynon. Wootton Vicarage, Lincoln, diocese of Lincoln; £203; Rev. J. Giffard, deceased; patron, Rev. J. Giffard.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON AND JESUS COLLEGE, OXFORD.—For some time past there has been a serious misunderstanding between the Bishop of London on the one hand, and the authorities of Jesus College, Oxford, on the other, relative to one of the fellowships of that establishment. It appears that the fellowship has been held for many years past by the most distinguished men of the college, the last Fellow being the Rev. Thomas Morgan Davies, M.A., who with his college appointments also held the Lord Chancellor's rectory of Llanadlad, in the diocese of Llandaff. Circumstances directed the Bishop of London's attention to the subject, and his lordship discovered that, in his will, the founder of the fellowship directed, that the person holding the appointment should be bound to prepare himself for holy orders, and that in due time he should proceed as a missionary to one of the colonies or dependencies of the British Crown, the proceeds of the fellowship being devoted to his partial maintenance while there. The Bishop of London forthwith called upon Mr. Davies, who was already in holy orders, to enter upon missionary duties, but the reverend gentleman stoutly refused to do so, and in this determination was backed by the college authorities. The Bishop then called upon the Master of Jesus College to elect another Fellow who would comply with the directions of the founder, but this request was unheeded, and the matter has consequently been for some months past in dispute, both parties having taken the opinion of the highest legal authorities. The Master and Fellows of Jesus College have at length given way. The Rev. T. M. Davies has resigned the fellowship, and in his place Mr. John Jenkins, a commoner of the college, and a native of Glamorganshire, has been elected. Mr. Jenkins is not yet in holy orders, but as soon as he is admitted to the office of deacon, he will proceed, under the direction of the Bishop of London and of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, to one of the British colonies, to pursue his missionary operations. The subject has excited much attention in the University, and the issue of the contest has been looked for with considerable interest.

VACANCY.—PREACHERSHIP OF GRAY'S INN.—This valuable appointment has become vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Shepherd, who held the office nearly forty years. It is in the gift of the benchers. Dr. Shepherd was also rector of St. Bartholomew, by the Exchange, in the City of London. This benefice (a sinecure) is worth £657 per annum, and is in the gift of the Lord Chancellor.

RICH DIGGINGS.—We understand that the relatives of a young man, named Sweetser, who went from Cambridge to California, have received a letter from him, stating that he secured 15,000 dols. worth of the "dust" in six weeks (!) after his arrival.—Boston Trans.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE QUEEN AT BALMORAL.

Her Majesty was again a worshipper yesterday in the parish church of Craighill. As on the former occasion, there was a vast increase in the attendance over the ordinary number of the congregation. We were assured that the "kirk was never so full," na, nae even at the sacrament; while, sooth to say, a portion of those present gave unmistakable indications that the errand which took them there was to see the Queen, rather than to join the worship or hear the sermon. The Rev. Mr. Anderson, the minister of the parish, again officiated. He was not quite exempt from the embarrassment under which he laboured on the previous week. In the words of a person who seemed to be a devoted admirer of his, "He did come on rather better, but still not so clear and fair furth the gate as he used to do." Both her Majesty and the Prince listened with the utmost attention. The demeanour of the great majority of the congregation was marked by propriety and respect. The scene furnished a fine illustration of that cardinal doctrine of our faith—the equality of all God's creatures.

Friday.
Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Marchioness of Duoro, crossed over, yesterday, to the shooting-lodge on Loch Muick, where it is proposed to tarry for a short time. The party left Balmoral a little before mid-day, and traversed the distance thence to the loch, which is computed at seven miles, mounted on Highland ponies. Her Majesty and the Prince slept at "the Hut," and returned to Balmoral late on Friday evening, after his Royal Highness' shooting.

Lord John Russell has returned from a visit to Mar Lodge.
On Wednesday, a Court was held at Balmoral, at which a form of prayer was ordered to be used in all churches and chapels, beseeching Almighty God to remove the plague of cholera from among us.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager and suite have arrived at Bentley Priory, from Bushy Park, for the autumn.

PLAS NEWYDD, ANGLESEY.—Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, accompanied by the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, the Princess Mary, and a numerous suite, arrived here on Wednesday week. The Baron Knesbeck had preceded their Royal Highnesses, in order to secure the requisite arrangements. It is scarcely necessary to say his duties were considerably lightened, owing to the kindness of the neighbouring nobility and gentry; every delicacy which the season affords being forwarded to Plas Newydd in profusion. The illustrious strangers passed the week in this delightful mansion, and left on Monday, in order to visit the romantic scenery contiguous to Carnarvon.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond have been entertaining a select circle at Gordon Castle during the last fortnight. The visitors have mostly left, after having had capital sport in Glenfiddich. The Earl of Besborough remains at the castle. We understand his Lordship's marriage with Lady Caroline Gordon Lennox, eldest daughter of the Duke and Duchess, will not be solemnised until the return of the family to London from Scotland, early in November.

The Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, accompanied by the Prince and Princess Dora and their youthful family, returned to Alton Towers on Saturday last, after a month's sojourn in Scotland, during which period the Prince and Princess, with their noble relatives, paid visits at Taymouth Castle, Mar Lodge, Tynningham Park, Eglinton Castle, Cuzean Castle, &c.

LORD ELGIN.—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters-patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto James Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of her Majesty's provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, and of the island of Prince Edward, and Governor-General of all her Majesty's provinces on the continent of North America, and of the island of Prince Edward, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Elgin, of Elgin, in that part of the said United Kingdom called Scotland.—Gazette.

Viscount Brackley has rallied, after his dangerous indisposition. His Lordship, according to letters received on Wednesday from Worsley Hall, was considered rather better.

The Bishop of Oxford met with an accident a few days since, while visiting Baron Alderson at his seat near Lowestoft. His Lordship was riding in company with some friends, when his horse fell and rolled over the right rev. prelate. Fortunately his Lordship sustained no serious injury, and was able to dine out on the same day.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS HUNTER BLAIR, C.B.

This gallant officer died at Leamington on the 31st ult., and adds another name to the long list of the departed heroes of the Peninsula and Waterloo. Few earned, with more distinguished service, military reputation. He entered the army in 1802: in 1808 he proceeded to the Peninsula, and participated in the battles of Roleia and Vimiera, the action at Lugo, and the retreat and victory of Corunna. Subsequently, he assisted at the capture of Oporto, and was severely wounded at Talavera. The latter unlucky circumstance proved of great injury to Major Hunter Blair, for while in hospital he was made prisoner by the French, and detained in France until the peace of 1814. The next year's brilliant campaign of Waterloo gave the gallant officer another opportunity of distinction, but he was again severely wounded on that memorable field. The last sphere of action on which Col. Hunter Blair was engaged was India, where he remained several years, and served with great credit during the Burmese war, commanding a brigade in Ava, and distinguishing himself at the taking of Melloon. He was a companion of the Order of the Bath, and received clasps for Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna, and Talavera. His commission of Lieutenant-Colonel bears date the day of Waterloo; that of Major-General he attained in 1846. The deceased was the sixth son of the late Sir James Hunter Blair, Bart., of Blairquhan, and brother of the present Sir David, and of James Blair, Esq., M.P., of Dunskey, whose estates he inherited. He married, in 1820, Eliza, daughter of J. Norris, Esq.

SIR GRAVES CHAMNEY HAUGHTON, Kt., K.H., F.R.S.

The death of this gentleman, who was a member of the National Institute of France, occurred at Cloud, near Paris, on the 28th ult. Born in 1788, the second son of Dr. Haughton of Dublin, by his wife, the daughter of Edward Archer, Esq., of Mount John, county Wicklow, he entered at an early age the military service of the Hon. East India Company, but retired, from ill-health. Subsequently, having studied the Oriental languages in the College at Fort William, Calcutta, where he obtained many honours, Mr. Haughton was appointed, in 1817, a Professor at Haileybury, and held that appointment until 1827. In 1832 he offered himself a candidate for the Boden Professorship of Sanscrit at Oxford, but withdrew in favour of Mr. Wilson. In 1833 he received the honour of Knighthood.

Sir Graves took for many years an active interest in the Royal Asiatic Society, and was connected with several of the learned continental associations. Amongst his contributions to Oriental literature, we may mention his edition of the "Institutes of Menu," in the original Sanscrit; his "Bengali Grammar," and his "Bengali, Sanscrit, and English Dictionary." He was also author of "Prodromus; or, an Inquiry into the First Principles of Reasoning," &c. He claimed descent from the old Lancashire family of Houghton, of Houghton Tower.

THE HON. LADY NEAVE.

This lady died, deeply lamented, on the 29th ult., at Dagman Park. She was born on the 28th October, 1809, the only daughter of James Everard, ninth Lord Arundell of Wardour, by Mary, his second wife, daughter of Robert Burnett Jones, Esq., of Adest, in Sussex, Attorney-General of Barbadoes; and married, 7th August, 1828, Richard Digby Neave, Esq., who succeeded to the family Baronetcy at the death of his father, the late Sir Thomas Neave, in 1843. Her Ladyship leaves six sons and four daughters.

TRADERS' SMALL PARCELS.—There has just been printed by the House of Commons, the petition from Newcastle-on-Tyne, being one of several petitions presented to the House from the trading communities of the manufacturing towns, in which they complain of the high rates of charge by railway companies on goods traffic, and especially with reference to "small parcels," that they endeavour to obtain a monopoly of traffic, and a right to charge as they please on such parcels. The whole subject is expected to be brought before Parliament next session.

The *Manchester Liberal* says it is scarcely within the verge of probability, but it is nevertheless an indisputable fact, that on Tuesday last twelve hundred and a half of fresh herrings were bought in Douglas for 1s.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1849.

INTELLIGENCE was received in town on Tuesday that the mob of Montreal had again been guilty of acts of cowardly violence and resistance to the law, as detailed in another column; and when the last accounts left, the exasperation of parties was so great as to lead to the belief that the disturbances are very far from being at an end. Whatever, in the meantime, may have occurred in Canada, one circumstance has occurred in England which will not be without weight when it is known on the other side of the Atlantic. The English journals that first contained the announcement of these riots, contained an extract from the *London Gazette*, notifying that the Governor-General of Canada had been raised to the British Peerage. The Canadian Tories clamoured for his Lordship's recal, and Lord Elgin, unwilling to perpetuate any personal enmities, offered his

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY.

The vestry of the parish of St. Pancras received a deputation on Wednesday from the Metropolitan Water Supply Association, consisting of Mr. J. H. Mann, of Kentish-Town; Mr. J. Neville Warren, of Forbes-terrace; Mr. P. Johnson, of Lincoln's-Inn-fields; Mr. R. Remmett, of Kentish-Town; and Mr. John Londe Taberner, of Parliament-street, Westminster. The object of this association is to establish the whole water supply of London and the suburban districts on a self supporting principle, through the medium of one public institution, directly responsible to the inhabitants, and to ensure an abundant continuous supply of pure soft water to all classes throughout the metropolis. With these views, they are seeking the support of the metropolitan parishes, preparatory to the introduction of a bill into Parliament to effect the purpose. There was a numerous attendance of vestrymen, over whom Mr. Churchwarden Healy presided.

Mr. Taberner, secretary of the association, having adverted to the admitted necessity of something being done in order to obtain a salutary reform in the great work of distributing water throughout the metropolis, stated that the cost to the public of water, from the existing companies, was £340,000 per annum; but it had been proved, by the most eminent engineers, that there would be a profit of half, clear of all working expenses, at the price of 1½d per 1000 gallons. The system recommended by the association would give a continuous supply to every room in every house for 8s. per annum at the utmost, which he estimated would produce £140,000 a year. The present cost being £340,000, as against £140,000, it was clear that £200,000 must be saved to the public. In the year 1833, when the last returns by the existing companies were made to Parliament, it was proved that only 191,056 houses were supplied with water, at an average rate each of £1 10s. 1½d. The population of the metropolis was, at the present moment, nearly 2,250,000. Taking the number living in each house at eight, it followed that upon such a population there would be 300,000 houses to be supplied with water; but it could be proved that between 70,000 and 80,000 were destitute of any supply, which, at the same rate, would represent nearly 600,000 persons. Of those which had a supply, many derived it from stand-pipes and butts, and the vestry need go no further than Kentish Town to discover the evils of that system.

A Vestryman remarked that there were many houses in the district which were entirely destitute of water supply.

Mr. Taberner could confirm that statement, and he added that a court in the neighbourhood where the vestry were then sitting, containing thirty inhabitants, was supplied from a single butt, into which the water ran three times a week, but only for twenty minutes each time. This was all the water those poor people could obtain under the present system, and he left the vestry to judge whether it was by any means adequate to their wants. There were houses in Giles-court, the inhabitants of which were absolutely bound to deal with certain huxters, from the fact of their supplying them with water; and he had no doubt that an enhanced price of 25 or 30 per cent. was paid by these people upon purchasing their ordinary commodities for the sake of obtaining the precious element. It was the design of the association to promote a bill in Parliament for the consolidation of the whole water supply of London in a public institution, under the control of a commission composed of representatives from each metropolitan parish. (Hear, hear.) Such a measure would prove a great boon to the people, inasmuch as they would have the whole subject in their own hands. The association, however, knew well the vast influence of the existing companies in the House of Commons. The only way of meeting the great difficulties which would be raised in those quarters was to organise every parish, and to make the ratepayers well informed upon the question. That done, though they might fail in the first, second, or even the third attempt, they would succeed eventually. These being the objects of the association, he trusted they would receive the favourable consideration of the vestry. Various projects for an improved water supply were now before the public, and he had no hesitation in saying he had one himself; but the association at present took cognizance of none. Their primary object was to secure, by the aid of Parliament, the control of the metropolitan water supply in the hands of the public, to whom it rightly belonged; and, in the next place, to obtain a commission of inquiry, upon which the best scientific evidence would be taken, into the mode and means of supply. The next aim was to obtain two supplies—one for cleansing purposes, for which the present supplies might be applied, and another of a purer nature, from better sources, for domestic use. But, in order that full justice might be done to all, the association held aloof from any particular plan until the merits of all had been thoroughly sifted and examined. In fact, they stood between the public and the present system. They were of the public, and they wished the public to be with them in every sense of the word; consequently they pronounced no opinion upon any plan until the whole had been thoroughly tested to the satisfaction of the public.

Mr. Halton and Mr. Birmingham, members of the vestry, corroborated the statements as to the deficiency of supply within the parish, and the sufferings of the poor in consequence. Mr. Birmingham stated that that morning he had occasion to call at the house of a poor man, where the family were absolutely drinking water which, from being kept at the present season, was covered with green vegetation. The result had been diarrhoea, and he left the vestry to conceive what was likely to follow.

It was eventually resolved unanimously, upon the motion of these gentlemen, that the vestry call a public meeting of the parishioners, to be held on Monday next, for the purpose of the details of the plan put forth by the association being considered and decided upon.

In the course of the discussion the arrangements and circumstances of the existing water companies were considerably debated, and it was stated that many parishes are taking part in the movement, seeing that it contemplates placing the whole supply in the hands of the public, improving the distribution by extending it to every house, and materially cheapening the price.

The Lord Mayor entertained at dinner, on Wednesday evening, a party of sixty gentlemen, merchants and others, connected with the city of London.

PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL REFORM.—On Tuesday evening, a public meeting of the inhabitants of the King's-cross district took place at the Prince Albert Tavern, Wharf-road, for the purpose of forming a district society in support of the objects and principles of the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association. The following resolution was agreed to, and a committee appointed to carry it into execution:—"That this meeting, highly approving of the principles and objects of the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association, do form itself into a district society, to be called the King's-cross Branch Reform Association."

THE WHITTINGTON CLUB.—An interesting novelty in lectures is about to be presented to the public of the metropolis by the management of this institution. Mr. Frederick Warren, of Manchester, commences, on Monday next, a course of four lectures on the trade and manufacture of cotton; illustrating, by a series of model machines, the different processes of manufacture, from the growth of the raw material to its conversion into fabric in the loom, as also those of bleaching, dyeing, printing, &c. Mr. Warren has devoted years of almost unremitting application to the subject, and is well qualified for the interesting task he has taken upon.

THE LONDON HOSPITAL.—On Wednesday, the quarterly meeting of the governors and subscribers of this institution was held in the committee-room of the hospital, for the purpose of electing a surgeon, in the room of John Goldcorp Andrews, Esq., who died a short time since, and other business; Leonard Currie, Esq., the treasurer, in the chair. Mr. W. J. Nixon, the secretary, read the report, from which it appeared that, during the last quarter, there had been the large number of 1082 in-patients; 563 patients cured, 437 relieved, and 82 patients had died, including 31 deaths from Asiatic cholera. Several of the wards in the hospital have been set apart for the reception of persons who are attacked with cholera, and who require immediate assistance. There were also 2000 out-patients on the books. During the past year there had been 2442 in-patients admitted, and 6574 out-patients—making a total of 9016. The report also stated that there was a decrease in the hospital estate this year of £871 19s. 9d. Thomas Blizard Currie, Esq., one of the assistant-surgeons, was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy of one of the senior surgeons to the hospital.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH AT THE POST-OFFICE is now in full operation, and despatches can be transmitted to the following places:—Aldwick, Ambergate, Broxbourne, Birmingham, Burton-upon-Trent, Barnsley, Beverley, Bridlington, Bradford, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Bishopstoke, Chelmsford, Colchester, Cambridge, Cheltenham, Chesterfield, Derby, Durham, Dunbar, Darlington, Ely, Edinburgh, Gloucester, Gosport, Glasgow, Hertford, Hull, Halifax, Ipswich, Lincoln, Loughborough, Leicester, Lowestoft, Leeds, Liverpool, Leith, March, Milton, Manchester, Malton, Morpeth, Newmarket, Newark, Nottingham, Norwich, Northallerton, Newcastle, Normanton, Peterborough, Romford, Rugby, Rochester, Rochdale, Slough, Stortford, St. Ives, Stamford, Sheffield, Selby, Skipton, Scarborough, Sunderland, South Shields, Southampton, Theford, Tamworth, Todmorden, Thirsk, Witbam, Wisbeach, Worcester, Wakefield, Ware, York, and Yarmouth. The rate of charges for 20 words is as follows:—1d. per mile for the first 50 miles, 3d. per mile for the second 50 miles, and 3d. per mile for any distance beyond 100 miles.

BARTHOLOMEW FAIR.—The annual formalities were observed on Monday forenoon, at the Court of Pie Poudre, in Cloth-fair, previous to the three days' fair of Bartholomew. In Smithfield, where every sort of amusement used to be met with from the 3d to the 6th of September, nothing more was visible on Monday than about half-a-dozen gingerbread stalls. The shows for wild beasts, equestrians, &c., had been removed to the New North-road, Islington. The police regulations, however, were very strict, and no exhibition was allowed open later than ten each night, under a very heavy fine.

A CENOTAPH AND SOMETHING MORE.—In the union workhouse of St. Saviour's, Southwark, in the heart of one of the most unhealthy districts of the metropolis, where numbers are daily carried off by the cholera, there is now living an old widow, named Foster, who attained her 107th year on the 1st of January last, having been born in the parish of Godalming on New Year's Day, 1742. The ancient dame has been thrice married, and has given birth to eleven children. Her husbands and children have all been called to their last account, and she is the sole survivor of the family. Notwithstanding her great age, her hearing is but slightly impaired, and she regularly attends Divine worship at St. John's Church, in the Waterloo-road, every Sunday morning.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Sunday morning, shortly after two o'clock, a fire of a destructive character occurred upon the premises of Mr. Wm. Taylor (who resides at Oxford). No. 12, Clement's Inn-passage, Strand. The flames also ignited the top part of the premises belonging to Mrs. Howe, a baker, of No. 13, in the same thoroughfare, as well as those in the tenure of Mr. Bosworth, a boot and shoemaker, No. 11. Fortunately the firemen were enabled to get the conflagration extinguished by five o'clock, but not until the premises in which it

began were destroyed, and those adjoining on either side extensively damaged. One of the parties who was assisting to put the fire out fell from a high wall, and was so seriously injured as to be obliged to be taken to the hospital. The origin of the disaster is unknown. The sufferers were uninsured.

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF AN ARTIST.—On Tuesday an inquest was held before Mr. Langham, at the Plough public-house, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, on view of the body of Mr. George Lytler, aged 62 years, an artist, and the author of the "Pictorial Alphabet," as used by the Royal family. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. D. G. Laing, of No. 2, Villiers-street, Strand, and others, that the deceased had travelled a good deal, and was well known to the literati in London and abroad. He formerly held the appointment of draughtsman to the late Duke of Gloucester. From his childhood he had exhibited much eccentricity of manner, and he always abhorred the idea of any person entering his apartments, and it was only by stratagem that his room was ever cleansed. Some time since he met with a pecuniary misfortune, and ever since he had been indolent, and was very slothful in his appearance. For the last two years he had occupied, unknown to his family, who reside in Edinburgh, a small back room, at No. 32, Clement's-lane, for which he paid four shillings per week. He was in very indigent circumstances, and about twelve months ago an appeal was made to the profession and persons whom he had known in his prosperity, by which means an annuity of £20 per annum was raised for his support for the remainder of his life, which he got from Mr. Laing in instalments weekly. He was last seen alive on Thursday week, and he then appeared in his usual health. On Monday evening last a most dreadful stench was experienced in the house by the lodgers, who found it to proceed from the deceased's room. The door was subsequently broken open, and the effluvia that escaped from the room was so great, that the police-constables and Mr. Lovet, the surgeon, were compelled to return down-stairs, and were afterwards attacked with violent sickness. Mr. Lovet obtained a quantity of chloride of lime, and returned to the room. After using the lime very freely, he was enabled to enter the room, and found the deceased lying by the side of the bed, as if he had fallen from it by accident. The body was most shockingly decomposed, and the deceased appeared to have been dead some days. The room, which had never been cleansed since he had lived there, presented a most filthy sight. Mr. Walker, surgeon, attributed death to apoplexy, and the jury returned a verdict to that effect.

FIRE AND ROBBERY AT WALWORTH.—On Monday night, between nine and ten o'clock, a fire broke out upon the premises belonging to Mr. Woods, a wholesale furnishing ironmonger, at No. 6, Mount-place, Walworth-road, within a short distance of Camberwell-gate. Great fears were entertained for the safety of a woman who had been confined a few hours previously. Some of the inhabitants entered the place, but it was with great difficulty that they could prevent the poor creature from rushing into the street with her infant. What makes the case more distressing is, that the woman lost her husband by cholera a few days since. The fire was not extinguished until the lower portion of the premises was completely destroyed, and the upper part much damaged by fire and water. The origin of the fire is unknown. Whilst the fire was burning two persons were detected by Sergeant Jullien in the act of removing some of the property from the premises. He succeeded in capturing one of them. Fortunately, the sufferer was insured.

SANITARY CONDITION OF LAMBETH.—The following is a copy of a memorial from the inhabitants of Lambeth to the Central Board of Health, which bears the signatures of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, five surgeons of the neighbourhood, and other inhabitants, against the frightfully increasing nuisances therein set forth:—"That the mortality from cholera in the said parish is larger than any other parish round London, and is on the increase, as is shown by the returns made to your honourable board. That your memorialists consider, and have every reason to believe, that this excess of mortality is caused by the offensive effluvia arising from the yards of John Hunt, Jared Tarett Hunt, H. and J. Cann, H. J. Bellis, George Lamb, J. H. Barber, and others—who, for the purpose of carrying on the business of bone crushers, melters, manure-makers, &c., collect large quantities of bones, which they call 'green bones,' from their having some of the flesh on them, bad meat, and other animal substances, which are suffered to remain in the open air until the effluvia arising therefrom is so disgusting and poisonous a nature, that the inhabitants are continually made sick, and their healths fearfully affected. That the stench arising from these yards has increased within the last two years, is still on the increase, and has become intolerable—arising, as your memorialists are informed, and have every reason to believe, from all or some of these respective parties having become makers of a new description of manure, for which purpose they collect the said large quantities of animal matter. That immediately opposite the yard of J. T. Hunt, in Prince's-street, three persons died in one week of cholera, and one man lies dangerously ill; that the inmates of the houses state the stench is frequently so fearful that they are unable to open the windows, are frequently made to vomit, and that the passers-by in the street are compelled to hold their handkerchiefs to their faces to prevent vomiting; that any one passing up Fore-street may see tons and tons of the poisonous matter alluded to. That your petitioners earnestly pray that immediate measures may be adopted by your honourable board to put down this intolerable nuisance, which has produced an unusual mortality in this densely populated district."

BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPT. 1, 1849.

Births registered in the week:—	
Males	632
Females	595
Total	1227
Deaths registered in the week:—	
Males	1321
Females	1475
Total	2796

Of this large number of deaths, 1663 were by cholera, and 234 by diarrhoea. The mortality exceeds that of any previous week. The greatest number ever registered before in any week since 1840 was 2454 deaths, in the week ending Dec. 4, 1847, when the last epidemic of influenza prevailed. In the cholera epidemic of 1832, parish clerks, in the old bills of mortality, returned 1021 burials for the week ending August 28; which, allowing for the defects in their returns, and for the increase of population, are equivalent to 2450 deaths at the present time. The burials after that week in 1832, declined.

The mortality is nearly three times the average of the season, and is sensibly felt all over the metropolis; but the inhabitants of the north and west districts, and people in the distance, can yet scarcely form a notion of the suffering on the south side the Thames, and, since the middle of August, in the east districts. "The 12th, 13th, and 14th of August," says one of the registrars of Bethnal-green, "will long be remembered in this neighbourhood, the outbreak of this fatal disease being without any adequate preparation; surgeons were wanted in many places at once; the hurried passing and repassing of messengers, and the wailing of relatives, filled the streets with confusion and woe, and impressed on all a deep sense of an awful calamity."

Cholera has already destroyed in this epidemic 9129 lives in London, and of this number 4731 occurred on the south side of the Thames.

RETURN OF DEATHS FROM CHOLERA IN THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 1.

London (population 1,948,369), 1663.	
West Districts.—Kensington (74,898), 34; Chelsea (40,243), 29; St. George, Hanover-square (66,657), 10; Westminster (56,802), 75; St. Martin-in-the-Fields (25,132), 10; St. James, Westminster (37,457), 11. Total, 169.	
North Districts.—Marylebone (138,383), 41; Pancras and Hampstead (140,078), 56; Islington (55,779), 15; Hackney (42,328), 11. Total, 123.	
Central Districts.—St. Giles (54,378), 30; Strand (43,667), 15; Holborn (41,532), 9; Clerkenwell (56,799), 18; St. Luke (49,908), 22; East London (39,718), 22; West London (29,188), 45; London, City (56,009), 33. Total, 194.	
East Districts.—Shoreditch (83,564), 139; Bethnal-green (74,206), 128; Whitechapel (71,879), 74; St. George-in-the-East (41,416), 15; Stepney (90,831), 64; Poplar (31,171), 27. Total, 447.	
South Districts.—St. Saviour (33,027), 65; St. Olave (19,869), 41; Bermondsey (35,002), 70; St. George, Southwark (46,718), 77; Newington (54,693), 93; Lambeth (116,072), 181; Camberwell (39,931), 56; Rotherhithe (13,940), 20; Greenwich (81,125), 89; Wandsworth (39,918), 31; Lewisham (23,051), 8. Total, 730.	

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR AUGUST, 1849.—Till the 12th the air was in very little motion; from the 12th to the 16th it moved rather quickly, and from the 17th it was frequently in a calm state. At the beginning of the month the sky was frequently cloudy, but at times it was free from clouds. During the latter part of the month it was nearly always overcast, accompanied with a very hazy atmosphere; at times the haze and mist were so dense as to cause a great gloom. Within the last seven or eight days of the month London was not visible from Greenwich Park; it was hidden by a dense fog-like mist which hung over the city. After the first few days of the month the temperature ranged high, and towards the end the air was close and oppressive; scarcely any rain fell; the atmosphere was dry. The reading of the barometer, at the height of 159 feet, ranged from 29.46 in., on the 13th, to 30.22 in., on the 22nd; the temperature of the air varied from 42.4 to 82.5, thus exhibiting a difference of reading within the month of 40.1: on some days at the beginning of the month the difference of temperature on the same day exceeded 30°; the average difference of day and night from the 22nd, was 17°. From the tables prepared, it appears that the reading of the barometer exceeded the average by 0.060 in., and that the water mixed with the air counterbalanced a column of mercury of less than its average height by 0.030 in., and, therefore, the pressure of dry air exceeds its average value by the sum of these two quantities, viz. by 0.093 in., the temperature of the air exceeded the average by 2.1°. The average value from 70 years is 60.8°; the years in which the averages for August have been as high as in this year are 1778, 1800, 1802, 1807, 1818, 1819, 1826, and 1846. Notwithstanding this high temperature of the air, those of evaporation and dew points were below their average value, and, consequently, there has been less than the average weight of water mixed with the air; the additional weight of water required to saturate a cubic foot of air was 1.8 grains; the average quantity is 1 grain; this implies great dryness; the degree of humidity of the air was 0.727 only; its average value being 0.110 more. No August in this series of years has been so dry; the sky has been more clouded than usual; rain has fallen on three days only, and the amount collected is less than usual; so small a quantity of rain has not fallen in August since the year 1819. The number of days on which rain fell in August, 1848, was 22, and the amount collected was 4½ inches. The amount of electricity in the atmosphere was small throughout the month.

IRELAND.

The large and newly-erected Wesleyan Meeting-house in Donegal-street, Belfast, was burnt down on Sunday night, after the congregation had retired. The huge light, used for illuminating the edifice from the centre, set fire to the ceiling, the pipe having become over-heated. The work of destruction was over in three or four hours. The building was insured for £4000.

FLAX CULTURE.—In the report of the commissioners for the return of the population, they found that the portion of the lands in Ireland fit for the purposes of agriculture, exclusive of all other descriptions, amounted to 13,464,300 acres. Instead of one-eighth, which it had been shown was perfectly consistent with good farming, let them suppose that only one-sixteenth were appropriated to flax, they should have 841,518 acres; six ewt., or about one-third of a ton, was considered a fair average produce by the acre: that would give no less than 252,455 tons; and, at £45 per ton, the value would be £11,360,475. Then, with regard to the employment which the cultivation of the plant gave, and which was a most important consideration, it had been already shown that, independently of spinning, an acre of fine flax gave employment for a year to nineteen persons in manufacturing it into pocket-handkerchiefs; and, if spinners were added, there would be an addition of forty-four women, making altogether sixty-three persons. But some people might think that an exaggerated statement; therefore, let it be supposed that one acre of flax would be equal to the employment and support of one family for a year, then the result would be, supposing only the one-sixteenth of the lands of Ireland to be in flax, there would be 841,518 families so supported; and, taking each family at the usual average of five, the number of individuals sustained would be 4,207,590—equal to about one-half of the whole population of Ireland. —Extract from the Speech of Mr. Sharman Crawford, M.P., in the Fifth Annual Report of the Society for the Promotion of the Growth of Flax in Ireland.

LAND IMPROVEMENT ACT.—PRINCE ALBERT.—R. C. Hickson, Esq., Fermoy, county Kerry, having forwarded to his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, during the week of the Royal visit, some most luxuriant specimens of oats, flax, mangold wurtzel, and potatoes, grown on land over which the sea rolled about eighteen months ago, and which he had embanked and reclaimed under the provisions of the Land Improvement Act, has received in acknowledgment the following very courteous note from the Lord-Lieutenant's private secretary:—

Viceroy's Lodge, August 14, 1849.
Sir,—I am directed by the Lord-Lieutenant to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, together with the accompanying sample of agricultural produce, which latter was duly submitted to the inspection of Prince Albert. His Excellency has much pleasure in assuring you that his Royal Highness Prince Albert expressed his admiration at the success of your experiment, and his entire satisfaction at this practical proof of the application of the Land Improvement Act.
I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,
R. C. Hickson, Esq., Fermoy, Co. Kerry,
CORYN CONNELLAN.

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE IN CORK.—The Rev. William O'Connor, parish priest of Courcies, Kinsale, has been appointed Roman Catholic Dean of Residences for Queen's College, Cork.

THE CLEARANCE SYSTEM IN THE WEST.—The *Galway Mercury* has accounts of the further progress of evictions and the levelling of houses on various estates in that county, some of them under the control of the Court of Chancery.

HASTINGS.

HASTINGS, one of the Cinque Ports, and next in importance to Dover, is, perhaps, the most delightfully located of all our watering-places. It lies upon the coast of Sussex, 64 miles south-east from the metropolis, and 74½ miles by "the Hastings and St. Leonard's branch" of the London and Brighton Railway.

The town is romantically situated in a narrow valley sloping to the sea on the south, but inclosed on every other side by lofty hills and cliffs. Mr. Parny, in his "Account of the Coast of Sussex," thus describes the position of the town:—

"The old part of Hastings, but little altered in its predominant features since it has become a place of resort, although individually the majority of the houses have been rebuilt, consists of two long streets, called High and All Saints-street. Between the backs of the houses a small, unnoticed brook of clear water, which is an advantage to its vicinity, flows down to the sea. Beyond the opening which brings the town down to the sea, the line of coast immediately rises into lofty cliffs; so that between the Castle-hill, at the entrance under which the Peleham New Buildings and the Parade lie closely sheltered, the body of the town is completely in a hollow. The height of the two hills is not very dissimilar. The Castle-hill takes a sweep inward at the end of the Parade, forming the valley up which the old streets ascend. The sea-line lies under the hill in a singularly commanded style; the houses seem almost built into the rock; in fact, in one place it has been cut away to receive them."

The "Castle" here referred to is the ruins of an ancient fortress, supposed to have been erected prior to the Norman Conquest; they are situated upon a lofty cliff, westward of the town. The town-hall was built in 1823, and is supported on arches, with a market-place beneath it. There are well-appointed hotels, a theatre, marine parade, baths, subscription libraries, &c. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the coasting trade and fisheries; but a considerable number are occupied in boat-building and in the making of lime. There are two churches, both of which are shown in our View: they are dedicated to All Saints and St. Clement, and both very ancient edifices.

A mile and a half due west of Hastings is the handsomely-built town of St. Leonard's; the principal range of buildings (the Marina) extending above the coast, and fronted by an esplanade—one of the finest in Europe. There is luxurious accommodation for visitors, the principal hotels being upon a very splendid scale.

Hastings is one of the most interesting historic sites in England: it is named after the Danish pirate, Hastings, who landed here in 893; but it is probable that the town had an earlier origin, as in the reign of Athelstan, A.D. 924, it was a place of sufficient importance to have a mint.

In the bay of Pevensey, four miles south-west of Hastings, William the Conqueror landed with his army from Normandy, prior to the decisive conflict nine miles north-eastward, on a heath then called Epiton, or Hethelard, but which thenceforth assumed the name of Battle. The great event is, however, known in history as the Battle of Hastings. Upon the battle-field, William founded a splendid abbey, of which there exist some fine remains. At Pevensey, too, are the ruins of a castle, if not built by the Romans, constructed of Roman materials: the fortress, in its original state, must have been of vast strength. Beachy Head is a noble point of Pevensey Bay, 57½ feet high; and on the borders of Pevensey level, a few miles north of the castle ruins, is the Castle of Hermonceux, one of the oldest castled mansions in England. Between Beachy Head and Pevensey is the retired bathing-place, Eastbourne, proved to have been a Roman station by the several remains found there.

These are but a few of the many interesting sites to be visited within an easy distance of Hastings.

Hastings is much frequented for its warm and sheltered situation in late autumn and winter; and the railway communication has already greatly increased the number of visitors. The mean temperature of the three winter months at Hastings is 43°, whilst the mean temperature of winter in the adjoining southern counties is generally only 40° 33'. The soil is a dry sand rock, and the aspect south. The air at St. Leonard's is somewhat colder.

DEER-STALKING.

THIS masculine species of hunting, or of stalking after, Deer, was, until lately, but little noticed, except by occasional episodal sketches of the literary inquirer or the curious wanderer. The publication of Mr. Scrope's "Art of Deer-Stalking," some ten years since, however, made the sport more popular, for Mr. Scrope has described its enterprising features with the pen of a master.

The localities of Deer-stalking are principally confined to the Highlands of Scotland, and, consequently, embrace some of the most interesting scenery imaginable. In early times, the red deer and the roe principally abounded. Since, increased population, and the attention paid to local agriculture, has reclaimed much of the ground. There, however, still remain the Highland forests, which, being the property of persons of rank and wealth, are yet preserved for the accommodation of wild game, but principally of red deer. The Forest of Athol is one of the largest tracts set apart for red deer; it extends, according to Mr. Scrope, from the north-east point joining Aberdeenshire, to the south-west point joining Gaig Forest, about 40 miles in length. That portion of the Forest which is set apart for Stalking Deer is bounded westward by Craig Urard and the river Bruar; northward by the Tarf; and eastward by a most thickly stocked grouse country.

Next are the Sutherland Forests, principally formed of the vast tracts of Derris Chat and Derris More, where the bens or mountainous ridges rise in Alpine grandeur. These several wild districts the Earls of Sutherland occupied exclusively as their own hunting-grounds, which extended over a tract fifty miles in length, and from ten to thirty in breadth. Besides the above, are the extensive deer-hunts in Ross-shire, the property of Lord Lovat; the deer forest of the Duke of Gordon; and the forest of Corriekabh, in the district of Glenorchy, in Argyshire, the sporting owner of the latter being the Marquis of Breadalbane.

The Forest of Mr. though less extensive than some others, averages fifteen miles in length, and nine in breadth; and here the deer, instead of being destroyed to make room for sheep, have been preserved by the spirited owner, the Earl of Fife. In this forest his Royal Highness Prince Albert has frequently stalked deer; and we read in the *Edinburgh Advertiser*, that one of her Majesty's distinguished visitors at Balmoral, Lord John Russell, accompanied by Horatio Ross, Esq., went out deer-stalking in John Forest, and, after a successful stalk, his Lordship shot a fine stag dead at 120 yards, and wounded another, which, however, got away.

The practice of Deer-Stalking requires innumerable stratagems to enable the stalkers to get within reach of the wary animals; whilst equally diversified are the practices of the deer to circumvent the intentions of their pursuers. A circuit of some miles must occasionally be traversed, to enable the hunters to approach the deer undetected; and, after having arrived at the given point, it is sometimes necessary that the stalking party should crouch down. In the accompanying illustration they have just risen. Rifles of the best kind are used in the sport; and the dogs are the Scotch deer-hound, a couple of which are shown in the Engraving just springing to catch the deer the instant that it falls by the shot of the distant stalkers. When the approach has been very cautiously conducted, the herd will often remain so surprised that several are shot before they make off: in one instance, 11 out of a herd of 15 were killed by one person only. The aim is usually taken behind the shoulder; and, if effective, the deer drops lifeless, as our Artist has depicted.

"That Deer-Stalking is a chase," says Mr. Scrope, "which throws all other



WATERING PLACES OF ENGLAND.—HASTINGS.

field-sports in the background, and, indeed, makes them appear wholly insignificant, no one, who has been initiated in it, will attempt to deny. The beautiful motions of the deer, his picturesque and noble appearance, his sagacity,

and the skilful generalship which can alone ensure success in the pursuit of him, keep the mind in a state of pleasurable excitement." Yet, with all this excitement, the fall of the noble animal recalls the lament:—

Magnificent creature! to reach thee I strain
Through forest and glen, over mountain and plain;
Yet, now thou art fallen, thy fate I deplore,
And lament that the reign of thy greatness is o'er.—THE HON. T. LIDDELL.



DEER-STALKING.—THE FALLING DEER.



"The armourers, accomplishing the knights,
With busy hammers closing rivets up,
Give dreadful note of preparation."—SHAKESPEARE'S *King Henry V.*; Chorus of acts 2 and 4.

"CHIVALRY OF THE TIME OF HENRY V."—PAINTED BY D. MACLISE, R.A.

This magnificent design was originally painted in fresco, and exhibited in Westminster: it was Mr. MacLise's second work in the new art, his first having been painted for the Queen's Pavilion in Buckingham Palace Gardens. The "Chivalry" fresco was purchased by Charles Birch, Esq., of Harbourn Hall, near Birmingham. Mr. MacLise has since considerably extended and improved the design, and has painted it in oil, for the dining-room of Somerleyton, Norfolk, the seat of Mr. Peto, M.P. It will be placed in an ornamental frame, in the

lower portion of which (in the Engraving left blank) will be inscribed the quotation given above, from Shakspeare's "*King Henry V.*," whence the general idea of the picture has been derived. It was exhibited last year at the Royal Academy, and is described in the Catalogue as "A Knight being armed by his esquires for the combat, bearing the two-handed sword of the period."

The following lines, give, it may be supposed, if not the chivalrous, the domestic interest of the scene:—

THE DEPARTING WARRIOR.

THERE was a time—oh never may its like
Return to curse us—when insatiate War
Made desolate the fields, the homes, the
hearts
Of merry England—merry but in name:
When knightly prowess in the battle-
field
Was the sole test of virtuous manhood;
When loving eyes beam'd kindest love
in eyes
That glow'd in warfare with the fiercest
flame;
When swords and spears were pious
implements,

And heavy blows the only arguments
That Kings and nations deign'd to
comprehend.
At such a time, a Lady saw her Lord,
With heavy heart, departing for the
war.
She might have loved, ere she was
wooded and won,
The knightly courtesy of tournaments,
The blazon and the show of chivalry,
And pomp of hosts preparing for the
strife;
But admiration of such deeds as these
Forsook her in her wiser womanhood;
And War's loud summons to her loving
Lord
Fill'd her with sorrow. What were
wars to her,
Or quarrels of Great Henry with the
French,
That they should tear her husband
from her side,
And leave, perchance, her young babes
fatherless?
He stood beside her "while the armourer
With busy hammer closing rivets up
Accomplish'd him for battle;" and the
voice
Of martial trumpets fill'd the shaken air
With full sonorous tones of blazon
sound.
He strove to comfort her; but all in vain.
He did not feel the comfort that he
spoke,
And his soft words no kind conviction
brought.
To the sad heart that only yearn'd for
home—
Its charm, its joy, its duty, and its
peace;
And in the loyalty it gave to him
Forgot the minor loyalty it owed
To King and country. Vainly he essay'd
To prove that peace would speedily
return,
And bear him on its wings—his duty
done,
Rich honour gain'd—to her connubial
side,
Whence War nor Fate should ever tear
him more.

Love is not confident—it dwells with
Fear;
And ever to the hope that he instill'd
Her fears gave harbour to the one dis-
trust,
That Death might prove a traitor to her
love.
And cruel Glory rob her of her joy.
At last unhappy thought took breath
in song,
And gave this answer to her Lord's
farewell:—

All nature takes the part
Of the sorrow in my heart—
Takes the voice of my lamenting, all
the night and all the day;
I hear a sweet bird singing,
On a branch of willow swaying,
And evermore, for evermore, the sad
song seems to say:
"Oh, worthies— are the laurels
To be gain'd in kingly quarrels,
And the phantom glory gather'd in the
death-fields of the fray?"

The passing west-wind grieves
As it rustles 'mid the leaves—
I cannot shut my fancy to its low, in-
cessant moan;
Against my casement beating,
Still the rain-drops keep repeating,
And evermore, for evermore, the one
desponding tone:
"Oh, day of desolation,
When nation wars with nation!
When homes and hearts are broken,
And realms are overthrow'n!"

The trumpet's boasting voice,
Bidding warriors rejoice,
Speaks of murder, not of glory, and of
death, not victory.
The joy-bells loudly pealing,
But awake the same sad feeling;
And evermore, for evermore, seem toll-
ing mournfully:
"O battles red and gory,
O melancholy glory,
O weary, weary warfare, that steals my
love from me!"

MUSIC.

BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BIRMINGHAM, Thursday.
This triennial meeting ranks the highest in the Musical Festival of this country, and its fame is European. The first gathering took place in 1778, at St. Philip's Church. Since the completion of the Town Hall (a copy of one of the ancient Greek temples), the performances are held in the new edifice; and a more admirably adapted locality for the purpose is not to be found in the kingdom. Upwards of 2500 persons can be comfortably seated in the Hall. The nomination of Mr. Costa as the conductor has led to some important changes in the construction and disposition of players and singers in the orchestra. The total amount of vocal and instrumental strength is 464, of whom 315 compose the chorus, 128 the band, and twenty-one comprehend the principals. The arrangement of this vast phalanx of executants, in order that there should be the fair balance and distribution of sound, has developed Costa's thorough knowledge of the true principles of acoustics, and of the placing of the executants in such a manner as to ensure their free action and perfect accommodation. The removal of the long movement of the organ has been a marked amelioration; the key-board is now just behind the great drums of Chipp, and the player, looking in a mirror, can follow the conductor's beat with the baton. The director's box stands forth from the orchestra facade, so that he has not only all his vocal and instrumental forces before him, but his principals as well, the latter occupying the front row on chairs. Behind the principals are the players. In the centre are Lindley and Lucas (violinists), and Howell (principal double-bass). Behind these are the violas—Hill in the centre, as chief. To the left of the conductor, who sits facing his troops, with his back to the body of the hall, is a row of first violins, with Saindon and Blagrove as principals. To the right are the second violins, with Watkins as principal. The first and second violins and violas are thus in the front ranks, flanked by violinists and contra-bass. Behind the violas are concentrated all the wood-oozes, flutes, clarionets, and bassoons; flanked by the brass—trumpets, horns, trombones, and ophicleide; violinists and basses also occupy the highest row of seats behind the brass. The chorus-singers are distributed in rows of seats rising to the roof. The voices composed 81 trebles and 77 altos, of whom 17 were females; 79 tenors, and 78 basses—315 in all. This chorus was selected entirely from the local choral societies, and from London. The band consists of 24 first violins, 24 second ditto, 16 violas, 16 violoncellos, 15 double basses, 4 flutes, 4 oboes, 4 clarionets, 4 bassoons, 4 trumpets, 4 horns, 3 trombones, ophicleide, serpent, drums, &c., making an effective of 128 performers; amongst whom were Willy, Dando, Hughes, Lidel, Lavern, Phillips, Casolani, Severn, Ribas, De Folly, Barret, Nicholson, Lazarus, Williams, Booso, Baumann, Godfrey, the Harpers, Irwin, Handley, Platt, Jarrett, Cluff, Prospre, Healey, Smithies, Hancock, Hutton, Hausmann, Doloffe, Anderson, Hayward, Seymour, Goffie, Mellon, Patey, Thomas, Thirlwall, Case, Trust, Lyon, &c. A finer orchestra was never congregated. Although other alterations may be noticed, that the gallery in which the president and vice-presidents are seated has been lowered.

On Tuesday morning, at half-past eleven, Costa entered, and was received with prolonged bursts of cheering from every part of the Hall. This moment must have been to him most gratifying. He had been once before, some twenty years previously, at a Birmingham Festival. At that period he was an unknown tenor singer, and his debut was a failure. Now he returned, not as a singer, but as the most remarkable conductor who has ever presided over an orchestra. The performances of Mendelssohn's "Elijah" and "Athaliah," on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings, will not easily be forgotten. The "Elijah" will not, perhaps, ever be heard in London so advantageously, for to collect together such a band and chorus exacts the means of such a triennial gathering as this. Mixed with the gratification of hearing such a matchless execution of "Elijah," feelings of deep sadness penetrated. Beneath the conductor's seat was a marble bust of Mendelssohn on a pedestal. What a mournful sentiment was experienced when it was felt that the inspired composer of "Elijah" was no more; that only three years before he had stood there, with the flashing eye of genius, animating the musical masses; and apart from Costa's wonderful reading of the score, that elicited such marked sympathy, a general feeling pervaded the immense multitude that the melancholy tribute to the departed was to listen with profound silence to his sublime inspirations. But, in the second part, the resolution could not be maintained, and Lord Guernsey, the President, had to call for the repetition of five pieces—the lovely trio, "Lift thine eyes," sung by Miss A. Williams, Miss Stevens, and Miss M. Williams; the chorus, "He, watching over Israel," the air, "Then shall the righteous," sung by Mario; and the quartet, "Oh, come every one," sung by the Misses A. and M. Williams, Messrs. Reeves and Machin. Pischek sang the music of *Elijah* impressively, but his English accent should be improved. Madame Castellani gave the air, "Hear ye, Israel," and sang in the scene of the miracle of the raising of the widow's child, artistically. Miss M. Williams distinguished herself in the air, "Oh, rest in the Lord;" and Mr. Reeves sang the recitatives with much firmness and precision. In the "Athaliah," there were three encores—the trio, "Hearts feel that love thee," sung by Miss A. Williams, Miss Stevens (a young debutante of promise), and Miss M. Williams; the War March of Priests; and the picturesque chorus, "Depart, depart." After the "Athaliah," there was a selection, the most effectively executed pieces in which were Handel's choruses from "Susannah," "Righteous Heaven;" Mendelssohn's chorale, "The Sleepers awake;" and Handel's marching chorus, "Glorious to God," from "Joshua." The solo singing was not particularly striking. As yet, in fact, the only great piece of sacred singing has been that of Mario, in "Elijah." He pronounced the English excellently, and sang the tenor air with a devotional intensity that caused a thrilling sensation.

There have been two performances on the organ. Mr. Simms, of St. Philip's Church, in this town, played an oddly mixed fantasia, opening with the song in E flat from the second book of Mendelssohn's "Songs without Words," following with the tenor solo "Cujus Animam," from Rossini's "Stabat Mater" in F, and ending with a fugue in C. Dr. Wesley's playing yesterday was of another stamp. It was a wonderfully elaborated development of the principal steps of the magnificent organ. Perhaps the fantasia might be objected to on the ground of being overwrought, but the fugue was masterly. The oboe flute, wald flute, and contra trumpet steps were marvellously employed. As a pedal player, Dr. Wesley is unrivalled. He was immensely cheered both by band and auditory. Mr. E. Chipp presided at the organ for the "Elijah," and Mr. Stimpson for "Athaliah."

The first miscellaneous concert was given on Tuesday night. It opened with the most exquisite rendering of Beethoven's "Pastorale" symphony we have ever heard. The points were attacked with unerring precision, and the delicate observance of the nuances unparalleled. Every movement was greatly applauded. Mme. de Merie then sang Smeaton's romance, from Donizetti's "Deh non voler," in exquisite style, and it narrowly escaped an encore. Mario was received with acclamations, and was compelled to sing Mercadante's "Bella aforata" twice. Mme. Sontag was also cordially greeted; and in Rodé's variations on the theme "Ah! dolce incanto," delighted the auditory with her florid feats; she was enthusiastically encored. She also sang twice with Calzolari the duo from "Linda," "Da quel di." Sims Reeves was encored in an air, based on a serenade by Weber, in "Euryanthe." Mme. Castellani was encored in "Ah! non giunge," from the "Sonnambula;" and Mlle. Jetty de Treffz, in Kücken's "Trab, trab." One of the great treats of the concert was Weber's

"Oberon" overture, brilliantly played by the band, and unanimously encored. Costa's clever canon, "Ecco quel fiero istante," was nicely sung by Mme. Castellani, Mlle. de Merie, Signori Mario and F. Lablache. The Misses Williams gave Wallace's duo, "Love's approach," charmingly. Sainton's violin fantasia, founded on the "Lucresia Borgia," themes exhibited immense skill in the piano-forte fantasia on the "Sonnambula" themes was executed with the utmost spirit, and but for the lateness of the hour would have been encored. The audiences here, certainly, cannot be accused of coldness: there were no less than seven encores last night; and it was midnight before the scheme terminated with Rossini's chorus, "La canta," beautifully scored by Costa.

THURSDAY NIGHT.

The second concert at the Town-hall, yesterday evening, was brilliantly attended: it lasted from eight until half-past twelve; and there were no less than six encores out of a scheme of twenty-four pieces.

Such an attendance as marked the performance of Handel's "Messiah," this morning, has never been exceeded. Hundreds were unable to obtain admission, and all the passages were filled with extra chairs, to accommodate the visitors. The excitement seemed to extend itself to the exterior. The streets were thronged with people, and every house in the line of road to the Town Hall had occupants at the windows, and even on the roofs.

The execution of the "Messiah" has been as triumphant as that of the "Elijah." Here, as well as at Liverpool, the attraction of Handel's masterpiece has proved to be the great magnet, and never were its sublime attributes more thoroughly developed than on this occasion.

Owing to the indisposition of Mr. T. Harper, jun., the trumpet obligato, in the last air sung by Pischek, was undertaken by the famed veteran Harper; but the lip refused its office unfortunately, and the effect was disastrous.

THE THEATRES.

SADLER'S WELLS.

The "Love Chase" was performed on Thursday, for the first time at this theatre, for the purpose of testing Miss Fitzpatrick's talents in blank verse comedy. The part of *Constance* was chosen for the occasion—a difficult rôle indeed, after Mrs. Nisbett. But there is a neatness and precision in the style of the new actress, calculated to carry her through successfully; and though we may not declare a positive triumph, we are entitled to report that her assumption is altogether one of remarkable power and promise.

NEW STRAND.

A new comedieta, in one act, by Mr. J. Maddison Morton, was produced on Thursday, under the title of "Where there's a Will there's a Way." It is an exceedingly neat piece of court intrigue, managed with singular stage tact. The scene is Portugal; and the plot turns on the position of *Don Manuel* (Mr. L. Murray), the husband of the Regent, *Donna Francesca* (Mrs. Stirling), whose jealous administration of her political functions will not permit his interference. To serve a friend, *Don Lopez Avila* (Mr. W. Farren), therefore, *Don Manuel* is compelled to resort to more than one stratagem—to pretend, in short, to know nothing of him, to oppose his suit, to impute to him motives of love to the regent herself, and finally to place her in a situation of the extreme delicacy—by all which means, however, he succeeds, at the utmost peril, in effecting the union of *Don Lopez* with the *Dona Blanca de Faveira*, the object of his suit. The performance was, throughout, highly effective, and the tone of the composition had a courtly refinement seldom found in this class of pieces. Mrs. Stirling supported the part of the regent with dignity, and Mrs. Leigh Murray was as usual characteristic and vigorous. The little drama proved, in fact, a triumphant hit, and we were gratified by witnessing its production to a tolerably full house.

The term of the Adelphi company at the Haymarket is still further prolonged.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Of the four meetings to which the turf fixtures for the coming week are confined, Doncaster alone has any real attraction. Its programme promises an average quantum of sport, but, as regards the value and character of the engagements, offers a sorry contrast to Doncaster in its palmy days; there is much "talk" for the future—will it come to anything? The meeting commences on Tuesday with an indifferent list, the Champagne Stakes, for which the field will be small, being the "feature." The St. Leger, with about ten or a dozen starters at the outside, makes Wednesday the "grand day." Thursday will derive some interest from the Great Yorkshire Handicap; and Friday, the last day, will have the Cup and Park Hill, both certainties on paper, and several other prizes. As we mentioned in our last, the Great Northern Railway will enable visitors to get to the town from the metropolis, in fact, from all parts of the country, without road travelling. Sherborne races take place on Monday, and Bromley and Brecon on Wednesday.

The following Cricket matches come off in the course of the week:—Monday, at Holkham, the M. C. C. and ground against Holkham Club. At Birmingham, eleven of All England against twenty-two of Birmingham and District. At the Kennington Oval, the gentlemen and players of the Surrey ground against Banstead. Tuesday—at the Honourable Artillery Ground, the Surrey Club against the Honourable Artillery Company. Thursday—at Gravesend, eleven of All England against eighteen gentlemen of Kent. Brighton—Sussex against England.

The aquatic fixtures will be, Holt Regatta (Worcestershire), on Monday; Shadwell and Ratcliffe, on Tuesday; and Hampton on Wednesday.

TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—Although within five days of Doncaster Races, the room was thinly attended, and business almost at a stand-still. We can only give the market prices:—

2 to 1 on Flying Dutchman	25 to 1 agst Chatter (t)	25 to 1 agst Herbert (t)
15 to 1 agst Nunykirk	25 to 1 — Uriel	25 to 1 — Volcano
20 to 1 — Loup-garou	25 to 1 — Thirlgirth (t)	100 to 1 — Glenalvon
9 to 2 agst Thirlgirth	10 to 1 agst Mrs Taft	
8 to 1 — Letitia	10 to 1 — Fernhill	
DONCASTER CUP.		
2 to 1 on Glenalvon	2 to 1 on Canzou (t)	
25 to 1 — St Rosalie	25 to 1 agst Bon-Mot	40 to 1 agst Rathmines
	25 to 1 — Iron Rail	50 to 1 — Elthron
	50 to 1 agst Fernhill	
DEBBY.		
	33 to 1 agst Compass	

WARWICK RACES.—TUESDAY.

TRIAL STAKES of 5 sovs each, and 25 added.		
Mr. Rolt's Cosachia, 5 yrs, 7st 11lb	..	(Flatman) 1
Mr. Williams's Rochester, 3 yrs, 11st 5lb	..	(Dockeray) 2
FOAL STAKES of 10 sovs each, and 25 added.		
Mr. E. Jones's Docility, 8st 4lb	..	(Whitehouse) 1
Mr. Williams's Syrup, 8st 1lb	..	(Flatman) 2
LEAMINGTON STAKES of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, and 5 only if declared, with 100 added; the second to receive £100, and the third, £50.		
Mr. Merry's Miss Ann, 3 yrs, 5st 2lb	..	(Hiett) 1
Lord Brooke's Grief, 3 yrs, 5st	..	(Pavis) 2
CASTLE PARK STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 50 added.		
Mr. Fowler's Jack Briggs, 8st 11lb (including 4lb extra)	..	(Whitehouse) 1
Mr. Copeland's Lass of Underley, 8st 2lb	..	(Marlow) 2
QUEEN'S PLATE of 100 guineas. Heats.		
Lord Exeter's Glenalvon, 3 yrs, 8st 2lb	..	(Flatman) 1
Mr. Waller's Captain Parry, 3 yrs, 8st 2lb	..	(Wakefield) 2

WEDNESDAY.

AVON STAKES of 15 sovs each, 10 ft.		
Mr. Fowler's Monk, 2 yrs, 6st 6lb	..	(Wells) 1
Mr. Lawson's Rienz, 3 yrs, 8st 11lb	..	(Marlow) 2
WARWICK GOLD CUP of £200, with £100 added.		
Lord Exeter's Glenalvon, 3 yrs, 8st 10lb	..	(J. Mann) 1
Mr. Merry's Chanticleer, 6 yrs, 9st 12lb (including 7lbs extra)	..	(Marson) 2
GREAT WARWICKSHIRE STAKES of 10 sovs each, and 50 added.		
Mr. Payne's Glaucus, 8st 2lb	..	(Flatman) 1
Sir C. Rushout's Thibault, 8st 7lb	..	(Darling) 2
COUNTY STAKES of 20 sovs each, with 100 added.		
Mr. Fowler's Ribaldry, 4 yrs, 6st	..	(Wells) 1
Mr. Merry's Miss Ann, 6st 2lb, including 10lb extra	..	(Hiett) 2
TOWN PLATE of £50, added to a Sweepstake of 10 sovs each.		
Mr. Osbaldeston's Joe o'Sot, 5 yrs	..	(Owner) 1
Mr. Daley's Dover, 4 yrs, 10st 5lb	..	(Mr. Bevil) 2
THE SELLING STAKES was won in three heats by Cosachia (Flatman), beating Lucy Ashton, Chat, Syrup, and Roma.		

MORTLAKE AND BARNES AMATEUR REGATTA.
The Mortlake and Barnes regatta, amongst gentlemen amateurs, for various pieces of plate, took place on Tuesday, and afforded considerable sport.

PAIR-OARED RACE for Silver Cup.
Messrs. T. Bone and S. Bone .. (Light Blue) 1
Messrs. C. Harpout and G. Ravenshaw, Richmond .. (Crimson) 2
The race extended from a boat below Lord Lonsdale's to Barker's rails.

SENIOR SCULLERS' RACE for a Silver Cup.
This extended from a boat below Lord Lonsdale's to the first creek at Mortlake.
FINAL HEAT.
Mr. S. Walford, Fulham (Pink) 1
Mr. W. F. Watson, Isleworth (Light Blue) 2
JUNIOR SCULLERS' RACE (for those who have never won a public prize).
FINAL HEAT.
Mr. A. Hutton (Crimson and Blue Cross) 1
Mr. Ogden (Dark Blue) 0
A scratch followed, and wound up the sport.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

COURT-MARTIAL.

An important court-martial (which was commenced on Tuesday week, and has not yet been brought to a close) is at present proceeding on board her Majesty's ship *Impregnable*, 104, Captain Sir Thomas Maitland, now lying in Hamoaze, for the purpose of trying Commander John Charles Pitman, late of her Majesty's ship *Childers*, on the following charges:—

"General cruelty from or about the 4th of September, 1846, until the 20th of May, 1849; and for false statements in the log of her Majesty's ship *Childers*, on or about the 9th day of October, 1848.

"General cruelty and oppression during the period commencing on or about the 4th of September, 1846, and ending on the 20th of May, 1849.

"False expenditure of stores, viz. a hammock-cloth, represented to have been washed away on or about the 14th of October, 1846; and a maintop-sail, represented to have been lost on or about the 9th of October, 1848.

"False statements in the log-book of her Majesty's ship *Childers*, from Sept., 1846, to May 20, 1849."

The court consisted of Sir John Louis, Bart., Admiral of the Red, and second officer in command of her Majesty's ships and vessels at Plymouth, President; Captain Wm. James Hope Johnstone, of her Majesty's ship *Agincourt*, 74, *dépôt* ship of the Ordinary; Captain John Macdonnell, of her Majesty's ship *La Hogue*, 56, steam guard-ship; Captain Sir Thomas Maitland, C.B., of her Majesty's ship *Impregnable*, 104; and Captain George Greville Wellesley, of her Majesty's ship *Doddard*.

William Eastlake, Esq., was the officiating judge-advocate.

The first of the above charges was preferred by Lieutenant Graham, and the others by Mr. Elliott, the late master of the *Childers*.

The particular nature of the alleged cruelty will be gathered from the following extract from the evidence adduced:—

Mr. Andrew Richard Elliott, late master of her Majesty's ship *Childers*, examined: I was serving on board her Majesty's ship *Childers* during her passage from Mauritius to China in the year 1846. I remember a marine serving in that ship, of the name of Haig, being flogged. To the best of my recollection his offence was for stealing candles, to burn in the lower deck when the ship was battered down, which she was the greater part of the passage, in consequence of bad weather. To the best of my recollection he received four dozen lashes for that offence, and afterwards was kept for several days a prisoner on deck abaft, on the stern gratings. The weather at that time was very cold and boisterous, inasmuch as it was impossible to remain on deck without being wet through.

What became of that man?—He became insane before he was released from punishment, and was invalided for being of insane mind. I have not seen the certificate.

Do you mean that he became insane before he was released from the gratings?—Yes.

Do you recollect a marine of the name of White serving in her Majesty's ship *Childers*?—I do.

Do you recollect what became of that man?—He jumped overboard and was drowned.

Did you hear Commander Pitman say that he would flog him?—I did; I heard Commander Pitman say that he would flog him—that he would give him four dozen to-morrow morning.

By Captain Maitland: Did he say that he would flog him, or what?—I heard Commander Pitman say that he would give him four dozen the next morning.

Mr. Graham: Do you know the offence that he had committed?—To the best of my recollection, his offence was for appearing at quarters dirty and with his clothes not mended.

Do you consider that he jumped overboard to avoid being flogged?

Captain Maitland: That can only be a matter of opinion.

Mr. Graham: I do not wish to press the question, but I shall call other witnesses on this point.

Captain Johnstone said it was no evidence, unless there had been a previous conversation.

Mr. Graham: I have no wish to press that question on the witness, because I shall prove it by other witnesses.

Commander Pitman: I shall object to that question. Any person might give the same opinion who was not there.

By Mr. Graham: I kept the log-book at that time.

Will you refer to the log, and state the entry of that event?—"Henry White, Royal Marine, 42d company, Friday, Sept. 11, 1846, being found dirty, was ordered forward to wash himself, from which place he was seen to jump overboard, and was drowned. Rounded to; let go a life buoy; shortened all sail; lowered jolly boat; carried away main-topmast."

What time elapsed from the time of the commander saying he would give him four dozen and his committing the act of jumping overboard?—Merely the time of walking from the quarter-deck to the head, which, being a small vessel, would probably be three or four minutes.

Do you recollect any inquiry being made as to the circumstance of the man jumping overboard?—I do not recollect any inquiry being made, but I remember the fact of his jumping overboard, in consequence of his being told that he should be flogged, was not even named in the log-book.

Capt. Macdonnell: It is impossible to state that.

The President: You could not have put it in the log-book that he was told he was going to be flogged.

Witness: It is put in the log-book that in consequence of Henry White having gone forward dirty—not in consequence of his being told that he would be flogged—that he jumped overboard.

Captain Macdonnell: No one could know the cause of the man jumping overboard, unless you heard it. You cannot swear that he jumped overboard in consequence of the threatened flogging?—The Witness: I can swear that it was put in the log that he was sent forward in consequence of his being dirty.

The President: But you cannot swear that he jumped overboard in consequence of his being threatened to be flogged, whatever your suspicions may be; that is only a matter of opinion?—Witness: This is the only thing I wish to make evidence here; that the thing was hushed up. That it was merely put down that he was dirty.

Mr. Graham: Did you ever, during the passage from the Mauritius to Hobart Town, see the boys scrubbed in the head of her Majesty's ship *Childers*?—I have never witnessed their scrubbing, but I have seen them come from it naked.

Captain Macdonnell: Do you mean scrubbed naked?—I have known them to be scrubbed, but I could never look at it myself.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO OFFICERS IN INDIA.—The following general order has been issued by the Commander-in-Chief:—"Head-quarters, Simla, June 27, 1849.—1. Many applications for leave of absence, having been made to the Commander-in-Chief, which applications are founded upon former general orders, those general orders are hereby cancelled. The Commander-in-Chief does not wish to refuse a fair portion of leave of absence, when it can be granted without detriment to the service; but the conquest of a large country is not concluded by the battle which wins it. The army must remain alert in its cantonments to support the civil authorities till the country be settled. This is the present position of the Queen's and the Company's armies in India, and the Commander-in-Chief will not grant leave of absence to officers except on special occasions, supported by cogent reasons. Officers must remain at their posts with their non-commissioned officers and private soldiers. No regiment has an officer to spare; but, on the contrary, they have all of them too few, and the duties of these few must not be increased by leave of absence lightly conceded—therefore, 2. Commanders of divisions, brigades, and regiments are requested not to apply for leave of absence for any one under their command without forwarding publicly or confidentially the special reasons which induce them to sanction such applications for leave. 3. Any officer in command allowing an applicant for leave to quit his post in anticipation of such application being granted, does so at his own, no small responsibility. The sickness of an officer, non-commissioned officer, or private soldier, or of any one belonging to them, is, of course, an exception to this order, the object of which is to support discipline, not to produce or increase individual affliction."

ANGLO-SAXON JUBILEE.—The present year being the Thousandth Anniversary of the Birth of Alfred the Great, it has been proposed to celebrate this important event in our early history by some public rejoicing, in which all ranks of the people may participate. The end of the Long Vacation, the middle of October, has been suggested as the most appropriate season; especially as it is believed that the birthday of Alfred was between the 26th and 29th of October, 849; and the latter day is well known to have been the date of his death, in the year 901. Wantage, in Berkshire, the birth-place of Alfred, has been named for the place of the Festival: it lies on the Great Western Railway, in the neighbourhood of the famous White Horse, Alfred's Well, the Barrows, and the Downs, and thus offers many characteristic attractions. The celebration is to consist of old English sports and games, and a cold collation; or the convivialities of a public ball, with music, toasts, and speeches; an Alfred medal being struck to commemorate the event. It is also hoped that a surplus fund may be raised towards erecting at Wantage a memorial to record the commemoration; and that a donation may be given to the Royal Literary Fund in the name of the Scholar King. The idea seems to us a felicitous and a practical one, as likely to cherish good old English feelings, and "in this fixed point of the consummation of ten centuries, happily to combine the past, the present, and the future." A committee of gentlemen has been formed for this interesting object; including the Rev. the Vicar of Wantage; the Rev. Dr. Giles, Bampton, Oxon; Martin Farquhar Tupper, Esq., of Albury, Guildford; the Rev. J. Breton, Alfred Club, St. James's; John Hughes, Esq., Donnington Priory, Berks; and William John Evelyn, Esq., Wotton, Surrey. In all probability, some commemoration of the birth of Alfred has been before enacted: the annual trimming of "the famous White Horse" in the Chalk Downs had, we think, reference to such an event, though the ceremony, in our time, has dwindled to a villagers' fair, or, as they call it, "going up to chalk pits."

THE SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—Sir George Simpson returned on Monday last from his annual tour of inspection through the Hudson Bay territories and north-western settlements of this continent. We learn with regret, from him, that no clue had been obtained to the whereabouts or the fate of Sir John Franklin and his gallant companions. Sir John Richardson, indeed, is on his way back from the frozen regions, and may be expected in Montreal early in September. His exploring party will, however, continue their search, under the orders of Dr. Rae, of the Hudson Bay Company, Sir John's second in command throughout the summer. Although it would be almost criminal to abandon hope in such an enterprise, it is impossible to conceal from oneself the unwelcome truth that the chances to a successful issue become fearfully diminished by the lapse of time.—*Montreal Courier*, Aug. 19.

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR SEPTEMBER.

DAVID COPPERFIELD SELLS HIS WAISTCOAT.

Mr. Dolloby—Dolloby was the name over the shop-door, at least—took the waistcoat, stood his pipe on its head against the door-post, went into the shop, followed by me, snuffed the two candles with his fingers, spread the waistcoat on the counter, and looked at it there, held it up against the light, and looked at it there, and ultimately said—"What do you call a price, now, for this here little wesk?" "Oh, you know best, sir," I returned, modestly. "I can't be buyer and seller too," said Mr. Dolloby; "put a price on this here little wesk." "Would eighteenpence be?" I hinted, after some hesitation. Mr. Dolloby rolled it up again, and gave it me back. "I should rob my family," he said, "if I was to offer nineteenpence for it." This was a disagreeable way of putting the business; because it imposed upon me, a perfect stranger, the unpleasantness of asking Mr. Dolloby to rob his family on my account. My circumstance being so very pressing, however, I said I would take nineteenpence for it, if he pleased. Mr. Dolloby, not without some grumbling, gave nineteenpence. I wished him good night, and walked out of the shop, the richer by that sum, and the poorer by a waistcoat. But when I buttoned my jacket, that was not much.—David Copperfield the Younger.

BIRMINGHAM MANUFACTURES.

When we remember that at the time of the Great Plague the scanty population of Birmingham's "three streets" was almost destroyed, that up to within about seventy years ago letters were accustomed to be directed to "Birmingham, near Walsall," and that the town which now contains considerably upwards of 200,000 inhabitants, at the beginning of the last century contained not more than 5000—we cannot but be struck by the gigantic development these facts evidence. For the provision of means of support for the enormous number of souls who must have lived and died upon her soil during the last hundred and fifty years, Birmingham is indebted to her manufactures.—*Journal of Design.*

A STORM IN THE SHETLAND ISLANDS.

In the month of February, nearly twenty years ago, a fearful storm swept over the Shetland Islands. These are situated, as is well known, in a cleft group in the Northern Atlantic, about one hundred and forty miles from the Scottish mainland, and stretch from north to south about seventy miles. There is only one lighthouse throughout the islands—that on the cliff of Sumburgh Head, the southern promontory, which frowns over the classical but no longer formidable roost. On the occasion alluded to, the gale commenced in the afternoon, from the south-east, increasing as the moonless night came on, and was accompanied with thick snow. No scene can be imagined more dreary than these isles present in such circumstances. The ocean spray, mingling with the snow flakes, wraps earth, sea, and sky in one desolating cloud; while the roar of the breakers on the cliff, and the gusts of the mighty wind, combine to appal even those most familiar with these occurrences. On such an evening the Shetland peasant, after looking to the safety of his boat on the beach, and spreading a few handfuls of fodder before the shivering animals cowering near his cottage, would early close the door, and with his family prepare themselves for a few hours of tranquil industry before retiring to rest. Fire and light he seldom wants—the livers of the fish he has caught supply the latter, while peats he has in plenty for the trouble of preparing and carrying them home. The father will now make or mend his family's shoes, or, assisted by his sons, manufacture straw baskets for household use; while the females card, spin, and knit their fine wool. As midnight approaches, one light after another is extinguished in the lowly dwellings, and the inmates are buried in silence and repose. Doubtless, on a night like that we have attempted to describe, many a wife and mother would press a sleepless pillow—her fancy wandering to the absent sailor, perchance exposed to the fury of the elements; for there are few families in this sea-girt district of whom some of the members are not seamen in the navy or distant merchant service. But at length even these anxieties would be hushed in sleep, even as "the sea-boy at the mast-head is lulled to rest by the rocking of the storm."—*Tail's Edinburgh Magazine.*

CHATEAUBRIAND'S ADVENTURE AT NIAGARA.

There was a ladder of twigs by which the Indians descended into the lower basin, but it was broken, and as I was anxious to see the cataract from below as well as from above, I determined to venture, in spite of the representations of my guide, along the side of an almost perpendicular rock. Notwithstanding the roaring of the water, which frothed beneath me, I did not feel the least giddy till I was within forty feet of the bottom; but at this point the rock was so bare and perpendicular, that I could not any longer hold by it, and I remained suspended by one hand, with which I had seized the last root, feeling every minute as if my fingers must give way from the weight of my body. Few men could have spent, in the whole course of their lives, two such awful minutes as I passed on this occasion. At length my hand became incapable of retaining its grasp, and I fell, but, by a wondrous piece of good fortune, I alighted on the slope of a rock, upon which it seemed impossible that I could have escaped being dashed to pieces, and yet I did not feel very much hurt. I was only half a foot from the abyss, and I had not fallen into it; but when the cold and the damp began to affect me, I found that I was more injured than I had at first imagined, for my left arm was broken just below the elbow. My guide, who was gazing upon me from above, and to whom I called for assistance, went immediately to seek for some savages. They carried me up in a kind of hammock of skins, and conveyed me to their village. As I had only met with a simple fracture, two laths, a bandage, and a sling were all that was necessary for my cure.—*Bentley's Miscellany.*

COMFORTS OF THE TEA-POT.

So Mrs. Shandon went to the cupboard, and, in lieu of a dinner, made herself some tea. And in those varieties of pain which we make women suffer, what a part of confidence that poor tea-pot played ever since the kindly plant was introduced among us! What myriads of women have cried over it, to be sure! What sick-beds it has smoked by! What fevered lips have received refreshment from out of it! Nature meant very gently by women when she made that tea-plant; and with a little thought what a series of pictures and groups the fancy may conjure up and assemble round the tea-pot and cup. Melissa and Sacharissa are talking love secrets over it. Poor Polly has it and her lover's letters upon the table; his letters who was her lover yesterday, and when it was with pleasure, not despair, she wept over them. Mary comes tripping noiselessly into her mother's bed-room, bearing a cup of the consoler to the widow who will take no other food. Ruth is busy concocting it for her husband, who is coming home from the harvest field—one could fill a page with hints for such pictures—finally, Mrs. Shandon and little Mary sit down and drink their tea together, while the captain goes out and takes his pleasure. She cares for nothing else but that, when her husband is away.—*Pendennis.*

A PUZZLE.

A curious story was related to Sir Charles Lyell, of a New Englander who was seated by a reserved companion in a railway car, and who, by way of beginning a conversation, said, "Are you a bachelor?" To which the other replied drily, "No, I'm not?" "You are a married man?" continued he. "No, I'm not." "Then you must be a widower?" "No, I'm not." Here there was a short pause; but the undaunted querist returned to the charge, observing, "If you are neither a bachelor, nor a married man, nor a widower, what in the world can you be?" "If you must know," said the other, "I'm a divorced man!" If there is too great a facility of divorce in America, on the other hand it must be confessed that the difficulty is too great in England; and, owing to the additional obscurity of the law relating to marriages abroad, but lately altered, we happened to know one who was neither bachelor, married, widower, nor yet divorced—who did not, in short, know what he was himself, nor could the legal courts decide the question for him.—*Sharpe's London Magazine.*

TOURISTS OF 1849.

It is quite a matter of speculation with us what has become of all the people who have left town during the last six weeks. The process of emptying London at the end of a season is as rapid as a stroke of magic. Hey! presto! and the streets at the West End are as deserted as the great room in the Freemasons' Tavern after the chairman has vacated his seat. A few loitering groups may be seen here and there moving away with lingering step; but the social life that recently palpitated from one end to the other is extinct. Now, this process has just taken place in London, and the puzzle is to ascertain what has become of the people. Formerly, they used to spread themselves over the Continent; and Paris, Brussels, the Rhine, and Switzerland rejoiced in an expenditure of English gold, which set them up for the rest of the year. But for all purposes of pleasure-travelling the Continent is now almost shut up. People do not like to trust to the chapter of accidents. They have no confidence in a temporary lull in particular places, and are unwilling to venture even into quiet districts, from an apprehension of being unable to get back again. The fury which devastates one quarter to-day, may break out, without any apparent cause or preliminary warning, in the most peaceful seclusion to-morrow. The meteoric course of revolution is not to be calculated upon; and the opulent and luxurious classes, who travel for enjoyment, do not discern much amusement in being locked up in a besieged town, or caught in a shower of bullets by the roadside. The consequence is, that although London is as slender as usual, the Continent has derived very little advantage from the emigration of the fashionable world. We hear very little of the English abroad, but a great deal of the English at home. The watering-places on the coast are crowded; little hotels in dusty villages exhibit signs of returning bustle; Margate and Ramsgate can hardly accommodate the multitudes that are flocking into them; the Isle of Wight promises speedily to attain a higher rate of infestation than ever; and even Ireland has been thrown into a paroxysm by the influx of company.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE AUTHOR'S GRIEVANCE.

What is it you want? Do you want a body of capitalists that shall be forced to purchase the works of all authors, who may present themselves, manuscript in hand? Everybody who writes his epic, every driveller who can or can't spell, and produces his novel or his tragedy—are they all to come and find a bag of sovereigns in exchange for their worthless reams of paper? Who is to settle what is good or bad, saleable or otherwise? Will you give the buyer leave, in fine, to purchase or not? Why, sir, when Johnson sat behind the screen at Saint John's Gate, and took his dinner apart, because he was too shabby and poor to join the literary bigwigs who were regaling themselves round Mr. Cave's best tablecloth, the tradesman was doing him no wrong. You couldn't force the publisher to recognize the man of genius in the young man who presented himself before him, ragged, gaunt, and hungry. Rags are not a proof of genius; whereas capital is absolute, as times go, and is perforce the bazaar-master. It has a right to deal with the literary inventor as with any other; but I produce a novelty in the book trade, I must do the best I can with it; but I can no more force Mr. Murray to purchase my book or travels or sermons, than I can compel Mr. Tattersall to give me a hundred guineas for my horse. I may have my own ideas of the value of my Pegasus, and thin: him the most wonderful of animals; but the dealer has a right to his opinion too, and may want a lady's horse, or a cob for a heavy timid rider, or a sound hack for the road, and my beast won't suit him.—*Pendennis.*

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Tamul."—There can be but one opinion as to the surpassing excellence of the famous Indian Problem. Subjoined is another beautiful position (which has been slightly altered), by the same inventor. This latter is constructed in accordance with the principle of the Indian game, which admits of the Pawns moving but one step at a time:—White: K at Q R 3d, R at K R 5th, B at Q K 2d, Kt at Q R 6th, P's at K 2d and Q K 6th. Black: K at Q B 5th, Kt at Q B 4th; P's at Q 2d and 3d, Q B 3d, and Q K 2d. White to move and mate in six moves.

"R. K." Albany.—You should join the St. George's Chess-club, in Cavendish-square. The subscription is only three guineas per annum, and you may there enjoy daily practice with some of the first players in the world.

"Omnicron." Cores.—If you are not mistaken, No. 1 of the three problems submitted is impracticable, if Black takes the Bishop with his King. No. 2 appears to us solvable in three moves instead of six, by first playing the White Kt to Q 4th; and the only one adapted for publication is the last, which is free from flaw, and certainly ingenious.

"Nemesis."—Thanks. A similar solution has reached us from several quarters. With regard to your own very modestly proffered Enigma, the only fault we can discover is its extreme easiness.

"Tyro."—Under the circumstances stated, A. is fully entitled to demand a second Queen, and might, were it possible for him to advance all his Pawns to their 8th squares, have nine Queens on the board at once.

"R. V."—Pretty, but a palpable plagiarism from the Indian Problem.

"Yelvac, W."—We shall be glad of a few more examples equally ingenious and well conceived.

"J. W. L. M."—Mate cannot possibly be effected in the way you propose. Look at the position again. The "catch" shall be examined.

"C. C. C." Aberdeen.—1. Your solution is right. 2. Enigma No. 463 is correctly stated. Try it once more. 3. King's collection of Chess Problems is published at the office of the Chess-Player's Chronicle.

"A Veteran."—With the best play on both sides, it has always appeared to us that the defending player comes off second best in the opening, 1. P to K 4th—1. P to Q 4th. If you refer again to the variation at page 378 of the "Handbook," you will find that, although Black can win the gambit Pawn at the point specified, he must lose in return his Q K Pawn. Is it not so?

"Brighton."—Your proposed way of continuing the attack is inferior to that actually adopted by Mr. St. Amant; and if you again play the game over, you will perceive that White's K R P is not at the 3d sq.

"J. W. H."—A. must retract his last move, and place his King out of check.

"Cogitans."—Quite right.

"H. T. L." Almsick.—The move in question would undoubtedly have given White a very fine attack.

"Thoma."—It is lawful to demand another Queen even when your first is on the board.

"A. J. H."—They shall be duly examined.

"Precis."—Club.—The "Staunton Chess-men."—We have lately been favoured with a sight of the newly-designed Chess-men you speak of, and shall be greatly mistaken if, in a very short time, these beautiful pieces do not entirely supersede the ungainly, inexpressive ones we have been hitherto contented with. In the simplicity and elegance of their form, combining apparent lightness with real solidity, in the meety of their proportions one with another, so that in the most intricate positions every piece stands out distinctively, neither hidden nor overshadowed by its fellows, the "Staunton Chess-men" are incomparably superior to any others we have ever seen.

Solutions by "Omnicron," "Derevon," "S. U.," "P. P.," "L. S. D.," "P. R. S.," "Miles," "Old Commodore," "J. B. D.," "Edinburgh," "Bellary," "A Veteran," "Nemesis," "Cyrus," "Ninus," "A. S.," "W. J. B.," "Eliza," "E. E. X.," "H. P.," "Bath Duo," "M. E. R.," "W. L. Jun.," "S. A.," are correct.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 293.

WHITE. 1. Kt to K 5th
2. R to K B 3d

BLACK. P moves
P moves

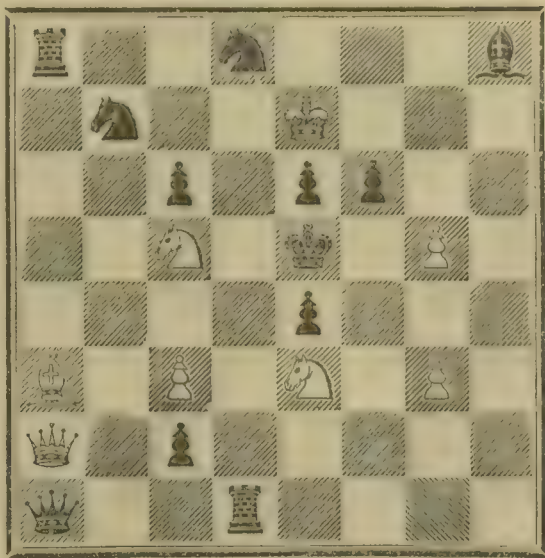
WHITE. 3. Kt to Q 3d
4. Kt mates

BLACK. P takes Kt

PROBLEM NO. 294.

By Mr. F. DEACON, of Bruges.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBS.

WHITE (Amsterdam). BLACK (London).

41. K to B 3d

London to play.

The following very lively and entertaining game has just been played between M. LE BARON DE REMOUILLE and Mr. F. DEACON, a young amateur, of Bruges.

(Philidor's defence to the K Kt game.)

WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (M. de R.)	WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (M. de R.)
1. P to K 4th	1. K R to K sq	19. K R to K sq	B to K 6th
2. K Kt to B 3d	P to K 4th	20. Kt to Q 6th (ch)	K to Q B 2d
3. P to Q 4th	Q B to K Kt 5th	21. B to Kt 3d	K to Q B 4th
4. P takes K P	B takes K Kt	22. Kt to Q B 4th	Q R to K B sq
5. P takes B	P takes P	23. Kt takes B	P takes Kt
6. K B to Q B 4th	Q to K B 3d	24. Q to K Kt 3d (ch)	K to Q K 2d
7. Q to her K 3d	P to Kt 3d	25. K R takes P	Kt to Q 4th
8. Q Kt to B 3d	B to Q B 4th	26. B takes Kt	Q takes B (e)
9. Castles	K Kt to K 2d	27. K R to Q 3d	Q takes Q R P
10. Q B to K 3d (a)	Q Kt to Q 2d	28. K R to Q 3d	Q to Q 4th
11. Q Kt to his 5th	B to Q 3d	29. Q to K sq (f)	Q to K B 2d
12. P to K B 4th	Q Kt to Q B 4th	30. K R to K 3d	Q to K 6th
13. B takes K B P	K to Q sq (ch)	31. K R to K 3d	Q R to K 4th
(ch) (b)	B takes B (ch)	32. K R to K 5th	Q R to K 4th
14. Q B takes Q Kt	P takes K B P	33. K R to K 7th (ch)	K to Q R sq
15. K to R sq	P takes K B P	34. Q R to Q 7th	Q R to Q K 4th
16. K R to Q sq (ch)	K to Q B sq	35. P to K Kt 4th	Q to K Kt 3d
17. P to K 5th (d)	Q takes K P	36. K R to K 6th	Black resigned.
18. Q to K B 3d	P to Q B 3d		

(a) K to R sq is a stronger move at this point, from the immense attack which it admits by the subsequent advance of the P to K B 4th.

(b) Suppose, 15. P takes B 16. P takes B 17. P takes B 18. P takes B 19. P takes B 20. P takes B 21. P takes B 22. P takes B 23. P takes B 24. P takes B 25. P takes B 26. P takes B 27. P takes B 28. P takes B 29. P takes B 30. P takes B 31. P takes B 32. P takes B 33. P takes B 34. P takes B 35. P takes B 36. P takes B 37. P takes B 38. P takes B 39. P takes B 40. P takes B 41. P takes B 42. P takes B 43. P takes B 44. P takes B 45. P takes B 46. P takes B 47. P takes B 48. P takes B 49. P takes B 50. P takes B 51. P takes B 52. P takes B 53. P takes B 54. P takes B 55. P takes B 56. P takes B 57. P takes B 58. P takes B 59. P takes B 60. P takes B 61. P takes B 62. P takes B 63. P takes B 64. P takes B 65. P takes B 66. P takes B 67. P takes B 68. P takes B 69. P takes B 70. P takes B 71. P takes B 72. P takes B 73. P takes B 74. P takes B 75. P takes B 76. P takes B 77. P takes B 78. P takes B 79. P takes B 80. P takes B 81. P takes B 82. P takes B 83. P takes B 84. P takes B 85. 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"THE QUEEN'S HUT," LOCH MUICK.

THE QUEEN AT BALMORAL.

HER Majesty's sojourn in the Highlands has been varied by a visit to Loch Muick, where the Queen has a favourite lodge, or "Hut," as it is called, from its small dimensions. It is situated about equidistant from Balmoral and Ballater, close at the base of "dark Lochnagar." The water of Muick is an impetuous stream, which chafes and foams along through its whole progress to the Dee. The glen contains a larger number of inhabitants than one would expect to find in it.

Some three miles from the Dee, the character of the glen changes. It becomes wilder and more desolate. After passing a wooded ravine, one travels on about the distance specified, and the most anxious search will discover but three houses besides the lodge her Majesty is to occupy. The loch occupies the hollow betwixt hills that rise sheer up from it, having a sort of table-land on the top; while, towering far above them, Lochnagar raises its rugged cones. The scene is one of surpassing beauty, and more especially in the evening, when the last rays of the setting sun produce an impression which can never be forgotten. The lodge is about half a mile down the glen from the loch, and is situated amid a small clump of firs on the corner of one of the hills that border it, commanding at once a view of the glen and a portion of Lochnagar. It is said to stand on the farm of Insh Bobberit, one of those great sheep-walks on which there is marvellously little cultivation.

The scenery around this hunting-lodge is very singular. It is one of the lions of the central Highlands; but still the lodge itself cannot be altogether termed lonely. It is rather a social, neighbourly place; for the farm-house at the Spital of Glenmuick is within less than half a mile, with only the clear still stream between them; and the houses of Insh Bobberit are not much more than a mile distant towards the north. The lodge itself is at the bottom of a huge cup, with Mount Kean, in Kincardineshire, for one edge, and Lochnagar on the opposite side. The entrance to Loch Muick is a very short distance from the lodge, and seems to be an opening in the side of some tremendous building, of which the still waters of the loch form the floor; and the roofless walls are bare and perpendicular, some hundreds of feet high. Down their sides, occasionally, many little cataracts find their way; and one stream is large and permanent. A wilder refuge than within the entrance of Loch Muick an outlaw could not meet in a winter night. The newest habitations to the south are round Lochlee, in Forfarshire; and the intervening chasms are deep, dark, and terrible. Still there is much natural sweetness round the lodge, and it stands a complete protest against the carelessness of mankind. The grass around it grows luxuriantly. The young wood thrives splendidly.

We quote these interesting descriptive details from the *Glasgow Daily Mail*. A Correspondent has favoured us with three Sketches of the Lodge, and an adjoining point of antiquarian interest, which we have engraved. They are accompanied by the following notes on the locality:—

"Amongst the wildest scenery in Scotland, at the foot of Lochnagar, and surrounded by mountains which are only covered with purple heath and broken fragments of their rocks, is situated the 'Queen's Hut,' as the country people call it. It is embosomed in a copse of fir and pine trees, and is only a short distance from the wild Loch Muick, a long, narrow lake, which seems, at a distance, to be almost overhung by its precipitous banks. From this lake a stream of the same name emerges, and winds across the moor, until it dives down a fine mountain ravine, and joins the Dee at Ballater. The Queen's residence consists of two small cottages, consisting only of the ground-floor, except, perhaps, the servants' rooms. And here her Majesty and her Royal Consort sometimes adjourn from their house at Balmoral, and enjoy in perfection the fine air, and scenery, and quiet. Of course, the accommodation is not sufficient for a long sojourn. The moors abound in game, and the loch with trout.

"The whole of the range of mountains on the west side of the Muick river belongs to an estate recently purchased by Prince Albert from an old family in the neighbourhood, many of whose mountain fastnesses still exist in ruins. Amongst these are the remains of the 'Castle of Knock,' which has never been very extensive; but, as the outer walls are tolerably entire, it gives a very good idea of the strongholds of Highland Lairds in olden time. Nearly opposite to

Knock Castle is the site of another of their towers, 'Brackley,' which has now disappeared except in traditional legends."

According to the *Glasgow Daily Mail*, "the projected stay of the Royal party at the shooting-lodge was much curtailed. They remained but one night, departing on the evening of the day subsequent to that on which they arrived. It is said that their expectation of unmolested seclusion was disappointed—that



KNOCK CASTLE, NEAR BALLATER.

they were unable to stir abroad without encountering multitudes of gazers—and that for this reason they left abruptly."

PHILLIPS'S FIRE ANNIHILATOR.

This invention is stated to possess the power of almost instantaneously extinguishing fire. It is constructed of various sizes. A portable machine, for domestic use, is composed of a set of light iron cases thus arranged:—A and B, the two outer cases, forming a close water-chamber; C and D, two inner cases, perforated in such a manner as to allow the free passage of vapour; E, the inner lid; F, the outer lid, or cover; G, a water-pipe, forming the handle; H, the charge; I, the igniter; K, the igniting pin.

The work of charging the Annihilator is performed in a minute. The two lids, F and E, being taken off, the charge (which is already provided with the igniter bottle) is introduced, and the two lids are replaced, the outer one being secured by a thumbscrew. The igniter pin is placed in the neck, and covered with the wooden stopper, and this may be sealed down at pleasure. Water is then poured into the handle, and confined by a small screw-plug.

The charge, H, is a compound of charcoal, nitre, and gypsum, moulded into the form of a brick. The igniter (I) is a glass tube enclosing two bottles—one containing a few drops of sulphuric acid, placed over another containing a mixture of chlorate of potassa and sugar.

The mode of using the Annihilator is to carry the machine to the place on fire, take out the wooden stopper, with the knob of the stopper strike down the plug or pin in the neck of the machine, and hold the machine by the handle in the best position for the vapour which will come out of the hole on the top to reach the flame, which is almost momentarily extinguished.

The action of the machine is as follows:—The pin being forced down, breaks the igniter bottle, when the sulphuric acid falling on the mixture of chlorate of potassa and sugar, ignition takes place; the flame spreads over the upper surface of the charge, which instantaneously ignites, and evolves heated gases; these, in their passage through the perforated cylinders, impinge against the water chamber, expand the contained air, and produce steam, by which the water is forced through the tubular passage. The steam of the water mixing in the annular chamber with the hot gases, they escape together from the discharge tube in a dense expansive cloud, and are continuously delivered until the charge and water are expended.

Mr. Phillips states the portable machine to be applicable to the protection of dwelling-houses, detached buildings, and ships; but it is requisite that public stores, warehouses, manufactories, and large piles of building, be protected by stationary engines of immense power, the construction of which varies materially from that of the portable machine, although based on the same principle of action; namely, that of extinguishing fire by gases and vapour resulting from combustion.

M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN.

This able and accomplished public writer, who took so prominent a part in the proceedings of the Peace Congress at Paris recently, and who has acquired so distinguished a reputation amongst his countrymen both in the Legislative Chambers and as a journalist, has just given proof of how justified were the sentiments of gratification with which the Peace party hailed his accession to their ranks. The earnestness with which M. Girardin advocates any great question which he takes up is alone equalled by the ability, learning, and research which he brings in aid of the development of his views.

A dreadful homage to the power of his pen was paid by General Cavaignac, when, in the sanguinary insurrection of June last year, he thought it necessary to mark his displeasure at an article in M. Girardin's paper, complaining of Paris being under the *regne du sabre*, as well as his fear of the exciting effects of that article, by issuing during the hottest of the combat the following decree:—

"FRENCH REPUBLIC.

"LIBERTY—EQUALITY—FRATERNITY.

"The Chief of the Executive Power, in virtue of the decree of the National Assembly, which places the city of Paris in a state of siege, resolves:—The Prefect of the Police, and every agent of the public force, on the view of this present decree, will cause to be arrested the citizen Emile de Girardin, and to suppress the journal the *Presse*.'—The Prefect of Police will immediately order the seizure of all public newspapers which, by their hostile publication, prolong the struggle which is embroiling the capital in blood, and compromising the safety of the Republic."

"Paris, June 25, 1848."

"CAVAIGNAC.



M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN.

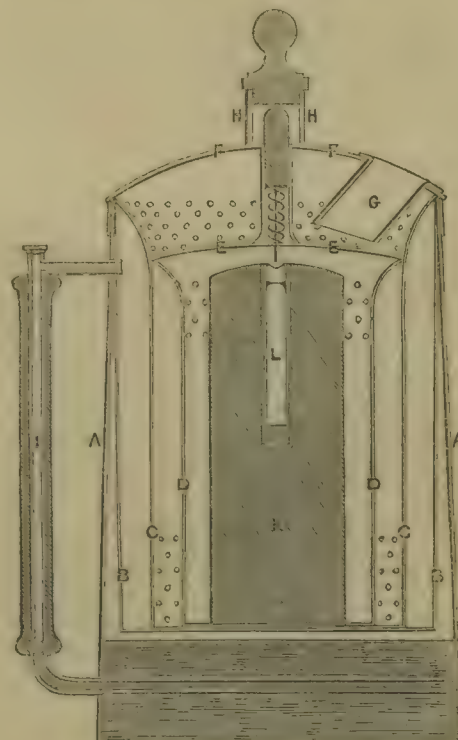
M. Girardin was, in consequence, arrested the same evening, and sent to the Conciergerie. He was released, however, after a short but rigorous confinement, and allowed to resume his pen.

There is no public writer in France who approaches M. Girardin in a correct knowledge of English politics, and a just appreciation of the advantages of the balanced system of government in this country. He has always taken pains to master fully every leading topic of social or political interest which has engaged our public men; and at the time when Free-trade was scarcely known by name in France, and not at all understood, he produced some very able articles upon the question.

On Saturday last, his paper, *La Presse*, advocating the doctrines of the Peace party, and urging the necessity of a reduction of the French army, contained, under the head of "The net product of twenty years of war," the following remarkable article:—"Levies of June 24, 1791, 150,000; September, 1792, 109,000; February 24, 1793, 300,000; April 16, 1793, 30,000. Requisition of August 16, 1793, 1,050,000. Conscriptions of Vend. 3, an VII., 190,000; Germin. 23, an VII., 150,000; Messidor 24, an VII., 110,000; Floréal 28, an X., 120,000; Floréal 5, an XI., 120,000; Floréal 5, an XII., 60,000; Nivose 8, an XIII., 60,000; Nivose 27, an XIII., 60,000; Vend. 2, an XIV., 80,000; December 15, 1806, 80,000; April 7, 1807, 80,000; January 21, 1808, 80,000; September 10, 1808, 80,000; September 12, 1808, 80,000; January 1, 1809, 80,000; April 25, 1809, 40,000; October 5, 1809, 36,000; December 13, 1809, 120,000; Same day, 40,000; Sept. 1, 1812, 120,000; Jan. 11, 1813, 350,000; April 3, 1813, 180,000; Aug. 24, 1813, 30,000; Oct. 9, 1813, 280,000; Nov. 15, 1813, 300,000.—Total, 4,566,000 men. Napoleon, for his part, obtained by the conscription, 2,476,000 men. Those who set out were never freed from service. M. Darn, in his report to the Legislative body on the conscription, avows it. (*Moniteur*, 30 Floréal, an X.) Spain was the tomb of most of our soldiers; what remained perished almost entirely in the snows of Russia. The army of 1813 was composed of recruits from 18 to 20 years of age. Illness, fatigue, and misery decimated them. Of the 1,260,000 men raised in 1813, there remained in 1814, to defend the soil of France, but 100,000 men above the guard. In 1792 France had, as now, 86 departments. The conquests of the Republic gave her, in two years, the Rhine and the Alps for frontiers. From 1794 to 1800, the number of our departments was increased by 19, and made 105. Napoleon, in 1815, joined to France, Holland, maritime Germany, and half of Italy, and created 27 new departments, France then having 132. In 1814 France was reduced to her old limits of 1790, and from her were taken Marlenburg, Philippeville, and Landau. Such, then, was the net produce of twenty years' gigantic wars, heroic efforts, immeasurable sacrifices, and bloodshed on every battle-field of Europe. A single battle lost, that of Waterloo, sufficed to take from France the fruit of twenty immortal victories, and to render her smaller in 1845 than in 1790. But that is not all! To 4,500,000 of men (how many nations have not 4,500,000 souls!) cut down by balls and bullets, must be added 7,000,000 francs of indemnity of



"THE QUEEN'S HUT."



PHILLIPS'S FIRE ANNIHILATOR.—(SECTION.)

war, paid by France to the Allied Powers, and which was payable in equal portions, in five years, by means of *bons* to bearer on the Royal Treasury, plus 490,000,000 francs for the support of the foreign garrison, plus a multitude of various indemnities, the whole amounting to nearly two milliards."

THE AMENDED COUNTY COURTS ACT.—On Saturday two provisions in the new County Courts Act (12th and 13th Vict., cap. 101) came into operation, repealing the authority given to the judges to commit to county gaols or houses of correction, and substituting the usual debtors prison, where in future debtors are to be sent. By the third section it is provided that where a debtors prison is situated at an inconvenient distance, or is in a crowded state, the Secretary of State may authorise commitments to a house of correction, "and make orders altering the regulations of such house of correction or gaol so far as respects the treatment of persons to be committed under this act, in order that such persons may be treated as nearly as may be in like manner as if they had been committed to a gaol in which such debtors as aforesaid may be confined, notwithstanding the regulations in force in such house of correction or gaol to which such persons may be committed, and every such order may from time to time be revoked or varied by such Secretary of State as occasion may require."

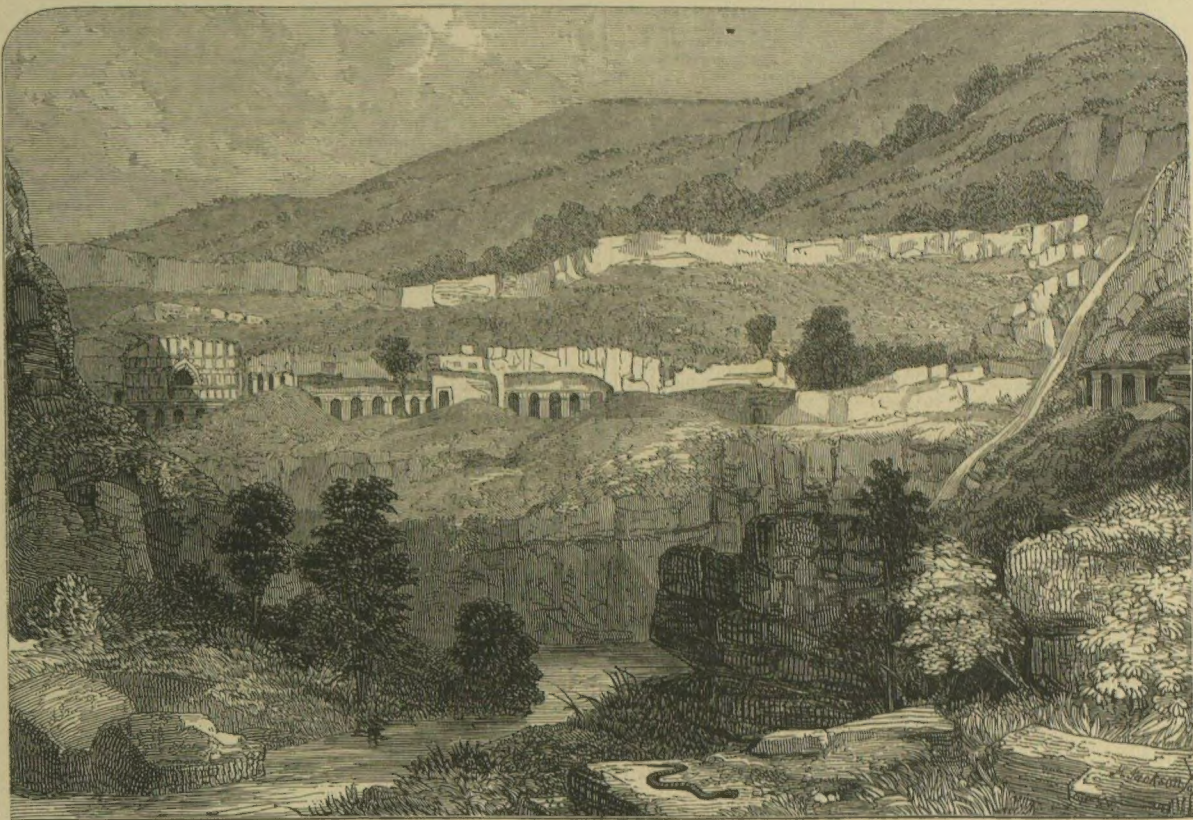
AN EVENTFUL LIFE.—On the 21st of July, at St. Stephen's, New Brunswick, died, at the age of 111 years, Mrs. Elizabeth Dodd. Deceased was born on board a British ship-of-the-line, in the Bay of Biscay, cradled on the broad Atlantic. Her father having been killed while fighting for George I., she was cast an orphan on the shores of New York; thence carried to St. Augustine. After her marriage she settled on the banks of the Alabama. On the outbreak of the war between France, Spain, and England, she, with other British settlers, were made prisoners and taken to New Orleans. After two years she was transferred to the Spaniards and taken to the Castle at Vera Cruz, where she remained until its capture by the British in 1761. She was then relieved and taken to New York. During the first American war she followed her husband through the principal campaigns, and was at the hard-fought battles at Monmouth, White Plains, Yorktown, &c. At the close of the war, in 1784, she went with the Loyalists to the province where she died.

HIDDEN DANGERS AT SEA.—The sudden appearance, some eighteen years ago, of a small island, and very soon after its nearly as sudden disappearance, off Sciacca, on the south-west coast of Sicily, a region noted in past ages for its submarine volcanoes, created much surprise at the time. Accounts from Malta, by the Overland Mail, report that the *Terrible*, steam-frigate, sent to take soundings on this shoal, had returned after finding the water much shallower than it is marked on the charts; and another shoal of much greater extent had been discovered, not marked at all, which leads to a strong presumption that some volcanic action is in progress. For the more minutely examining the new shoal, the *Rosamond* steam-sloop, of less draught of water, was despatched from Malta on the 22nd ult., and had not up to the 24th yet returned. Sir William Parker, the Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, had also despatched from Malta several of the launches of the ships in port, accompanied by the *Oberon* and *Spitfire* steam-sloops, to seek for (by means of dragging) a hidden rock, which, though said to have been seen by several Greek and Maltese seamen during the past forty years, is still classed among the doubtful dangers, and upon which, it is supposed, the *Earl of Auckland* steamer struck in March last, situated from 87 to 95 miles due east of Malta.

NAUTICAL IMPROVEMENTS.—Mr. Dempster, of Kinghorn, N.B., who has originated an improved mode of building and rigging a sailing-vessel, and a new code of signals and trawling apparatus, has lately printed a description of these novelties. A striking instance of the good he has effected is in the improvement that has lately taken place in the Frith of Forth, and on the coast of Fife, in trawl fishing: at the latter place, within two years, sixty boats' crews adopted trawl nets, where such a mode of fishing was before unknown, since which, turbot, halibut, soles, plaice, &c., have been taken in large quantities, much to the advantage of the fish-markets, and to the increase of the trade. Yet, as is too often the case with individuals who devote their time and money to improvements by which the public are benefited, Mr. Dempster has expended considerable sums without receiving any remuneration beyond empty thanks for his exertions.

THE "BOSPHORUS."—The screw steam-ship *Bosphorus*, J. V. Hall Commander (of which we gave an Engraving in our last Number, from a drawing by the Captain), left her moorings off the East India Docks, on Monday last, with a full cargo, for Liverpool, which port she will leave, on the 16th, with passengers and cargo, for Malta and Constantinople.

PAINTINGS IN THE AJUNTA CAVES. (MUSEUM OF THE EAST INDIA HOUSE.)



NO. 1.—GENERAL VIEW OF THE AJUNTA CAVES.

THERE have lately been added to the Museum of the East India Company some interesting copies of paintings found upon the interior walls and roofs of a series of temples, excavated out of the solid rock, situated near the Ajunta Pass, where the road from Central Hindostan ascends the mural heights supporting the table land of the Dekhin. The town of Ajunta is about 200 miles north-east from Bombay; and in a ravine amongst the hills, some four or five miles distant, occur the caves. According to Mr. Fergusson, in his "Memoir on the Rock-cut Temples of India," published in the "Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society," the entrance to the ravine is nearly half a mile in width, but the ravine becomes narrower as the traveller winds up it, until it termi-

nates in a cascade of seven falls, or leaps: the lowest is about 100 feet high, the others about 100 feet higher. Immediately below the fall the ravine makes a sharp turn to the right, and it is in the perpendicular cliff forming the outer side of the bend, and facing the fall, that the caves are situated; the whole series extending about 500 yards from north to south-east. There are in this space twenty-seven caves, which are accessible by a sort of ledge or terrace of the cliff; but this has given way at the southern extremity, and left the face of the cliff perpendicular, to the height of about three hundred feet. The general appearance of the ravine and of some of the excavations is given in our Engraving No. 1, reduced from the original plate, forming part of Mr.



NO. 2.—INDIAN WARRIORS SETTING OUT ON AN EXPEDITION.

Fergusson's interesting illustrations of these and other Rock Temples delineated by him in India.

The Ajunta Caves are richly decorated with sculptured porticoes and columns; but their peculiar feature is the embellishment of their roofs and walls with paintings, which it is not yet determined to call frescoes. They have suffered much from time and neglect; and to counteract, in some measure, the further depredations of both, the Court of Directors have instructed their local Governments to take measures for their careful delineation. An officer of the Madras Establishment, Captain

Gill, has been for some time, and is still, employed in making copies of them, and has sent home those now at the India House: of three of which we present our readers with engravings. In No. 2 we have on the left a number of warriors apparently setting out on an expedition. The chief, indicated by the umbrella, is taking leave of his princess, whilst a group of women on the right are also bidding them farewell. The men are characterised by the intertwining of the hair with the cloth of the turban, a costume now chiefly met with amongst the Burmas. It is doubtful if it is to be found on the conti-

ment of India. There is nothing to denote the religion of the persons represented, but in another painting a group very similar are offering their adoration to a Chaitya or Buddhist monument, which is conclusive as to their professing the Buddhist faith.

In No. 3 we have various groups, who belong to the interior of the palace. The chief in one place is seated, in another standing, and in both attitudes is evidently communicating orders or instructions. This is probably a representation of Sakyasinha or Buddha, who admitted females to become his disciples, and was allowed free access to the



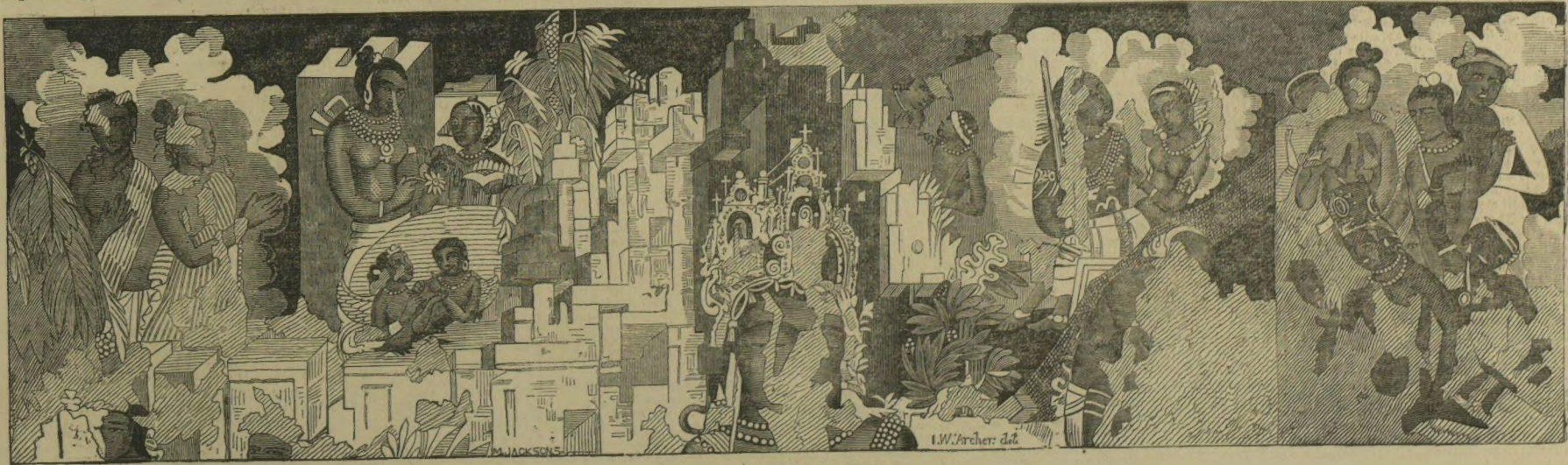
NO. 3.—INTERIOR OF AN INDIAN PALACE.

female apartments. The privilege here is not confined to him, for in two places are men bringing presents carried upon a pole, with slings, as they are at the present day. In the right-hand corner we have what seems to be a garden; in the left a group of elephants very accurately represented—one appears to have triple tusks; a seated female in front appears to hold a book.

No. 4 represents a very different series of figures from either of the two preceding, and evidently belongs to the Saiva branch of Brahmin-

ism. The much-defaced head in the centre, with a rich crown, ornamented amongst other things with crosses, is a not uncommon representation of Siva; and in the right compartment we have the same divinity attended by some of his hideous train of goblins. In one place, on the left, of two smaller figures the male is playing a flute. The figures appear to be partly in the clouds, partly in edifices and in gardens—perhaps the city of the God of Wealth upon the celestial mountain Kailas is intended.

The indications of Buddhism are, however, the prevailing subjects of the paintings, although some of them are Saiva. Fragments of inscriptions are found on two of them, which, although too imperfect to be capable of translation, yet are valuable as guides to the age of the paintings. The characters in which they are written went out of use about the third century of our era, and the paintings in which they occur must, consequently, be of prior date. They were painted, probably, about the beginning of the Christian era.



NO. 4.—SAIVA FIGURES.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE EXPELLED WESLEYAN MINISTERS.

On Monday evening, at the Corn Exchange, Hanging Ditch, Manchester, a public meeting was held, convened by placard, in order to express sympathy with Messrs. Dunn, Everett, and Griffith, the ministers who have been recently expelled from the Wesleyan Conference. The meeting was very numerous. Mr. H. Wilson occupied the chair, and on the platform were Messrs. Richard Hardman (steward and leader), William Martin (local preacher), Samuel Hewitt (Wesleyan), Charles Southwell, John Thompson (Wesleyan).

Mr. Richard Hardman moved the first resolution, as follows:—
“That this meeting declares its attachment to the doctrines and general discipline of Wesleyan Methodism as left by its venerated founder.”

Mr. Hardman loved Methodism, and gave credit to those who surrounded him also for the same feeling. They contemplated no schism by holding these meetings, as many appeared to imagine; their motives were not to excite unnecessary fears, or to rouse opposition to the Ministry; their object was to uphold the true principle of Methodism. (Hear, hear.) He would throw down the gauntlet to any man for loyalty to Methodism. (Hear.) It had been said that “disloyalty to Methodism was disloyalty to Christ.” Hear this and wonder. True it was, in particular when the doctrine of free grace and free will were invaded—that was disloyalty to Methodism, that was disloyalty to Christ. It had been said, however, that the expression of sympathy with the expelled was disloyalty to Methodism; and if this were the standard, he confessed himself to be a disloyal subject. There was another point, also, on which he avowed himself disloyal, namely, the law of 1835. (Hear hear.) It was a law contrary to that made in 1777 by the venerated Wesley; it was contrary to the law of Christianity expressed in the 18th Matthew and the 10th and 17th verses. Mr. Hardman continued to urge upon his audience the necessity of active sympathy with the three men who had spent the best part of their lives in the service of the people. Were they to be abandoned to the wide world when the snows of winter were covering their heads? He, for one, could not, he would not do so. Having avowed himself as the author of several articles which had appeared in the *Wesleyan Times*, under the signature of X.Y.Z., he concluded by moving the resolution.

Mr. Samuel Hewitt seconded the resolution. He entered at some length into the fundamental principles of Methodism, and characterised the recent proceedings of Conference in regard to Messrs. Dunn, Everett, and Griffith, as contrary to such principles, and opposed to legality and justice.

Before the resolution was put to the meeting, Mr. Charles Southwell rose to speak. Instantly a violent interruption ensued, and several gentlemen on the platform surrounded Mr. Southwell, and angrily asked him to sit down; the tumult in the body of the meeting being of the most exciting character. Mr. Southwell persisted in his attempt to obtain a hearing, contending that, as the meeting was a public one, he had a right to speak before the resolution was put. The uproar continued. Mr. Southwell then announced that he sympathised with the object of the meeting. It was in vain, however, and repeated cries of “Turn him out!” being raised, Mr. Southwell was dragged bodily from the platform and thrust out of doors. The resolution was then put and carried, with a few dissentients.

Mr. William Martin was called upon to move the second resolution:—“That this meeting deeply regrets the proceedings of the Wesleyan Conference in the expulsion of the Revs. James Everett, Samuel Dunn, and William Griffith, Jun., believing it to be at variance with the law of Christ.”

Mr. Martin had hardly risen, before Mr. Southwell, who had gone round to the front entrance of the building, was heard at the other end of the room protesting against the present proceedings, as a violation of all public right and justice. Another scene of infinite disorder arose, and amidst mingled hooting, hissing, and yelling, the chairman, at the suggestion of a person in the body of the room, gave out a verse of a hymn which was sung to the tune of the Old Hundredth. Order having been at length restored, Mr. Martin commenced speaking. He dissented altogether from the opinion which had been expressed by Mr. Osborne, that the Wesleyan Methodists and the public had nothing to do with the question. The law of 1835 was opposed to the spirit of the present time; for no man ought to be expected to convict himself. Mr. Percival Bunting had charged Mr. Everett with being implicated in the *Fly Sheets*; but if Mr. Bunting had evidence which would convict Mr. Everett, why did he not bring it forward? With regard to the question of “disloyalty to Methodism being disloyalty to Christ,” he hoped that he was not disloyal to Methodism; he would brave all the consequences of the course he was then taking, but he did assert that disloyalty to the Conference of 1849 was not disloyalty to Christ. (Hear, hear.) If it were so, he was content to be a traitor. (Cheers.)

The resolution was carried by a large majority.
“That this meeting, sympathising with these ministers in their present painful circumstances, pledges itself to contribute to any authorised fund to be established for their maintenance.”

Mr. John Holgate, local preacher, moved, and Mr. James Taylor, local preacher, seconded, the next resolution:—

“That a committee be formed to receive subscriptions for this object; and that the following gentlemen compose the same, power being given to add to their number:—Treasurer, Mr. Richard Hardman; secretary, Mr. John Thompson; committee, Messrs. James Foster, William Touchstone, Joseph Norbury, Joseph Brooks, and James Stevenson.”

KIDDERMINSTER ELECTION.—On Tuesday the nomination of candidates to fill the vacancy in the representation of this borough caused by the death of the late Mr. Godson took place at one o'clock, at which hour several thousand persons were crowded together in front of the hustings. Mr. Boycott, son of the late Mr. Best, Esq. (Conservative), as a fit representative for the borough in Parliament. Mr. Chellingworth seconded the nomination. The proposition was received with mingled groans and hisses. Mr. J. Holmes, in proposing Mr. Gisborne, described the honourable candidate as a gentleman of progressive principles. He was in favour of the principles in virtue of which they had obtained the elective franchise, and his past conduct in Parliament was a surety for the future. Mr. H. Brenton, carpet-manufacturer, seconded the nomination of Mr. Gisborne. The candidates proceeded at some length to declare their political sentiments; after which the show of hands being taken, it was declared by the Mayor to be in favour of Mr. Gisborne. A poll was thereupon demanded on behalf of Mr. Best's friends. The polling was commenced on Wednesday morning, at eight o'clock. At four o'clock Mr. Best's committee announced the final close of the poll as follows:—

Best	217
Gisborne	200
Majority for Best	17

CHEPSTOW HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The autumnal show of the Chepstow Horticultural Society took place on Tuesday, and it being “The Cup Day” (on which occasion three massive silver cups are awarded by the society to the best growers of dahlias, fuchsias, and roses), an unusually large concourse of spectators were attracted to the town. From an early hour of the morning strangers continued to pour in from the adjacent villages, as well as from Newport, Cardiff, Monmouth, Hereford, Bristol, Bath, and other towns and cities. The competition at this show (being thrown open to all England) is generally very spirited; while, the prizes being of some considerable value, growers are induced to come from distant parts of Monmouthshire and the neighbouring counties to exhibit specimens of their culture. The exhibition of fruits and flowers took place amid the remains of the ancient castle, by permission of the Duke of Beaufort. The three silver cups were won by the following competitors:—Fuchsias, W. Brice, Esq., Clifton; dahlias, Mr. W. Drummond, Bath; roses, Messrs. Curtis and Co., Moorend Nursery, near Bristol.

MURDER BY A LUNATIC.—On Saturday last, some gipsy boys, with their parents, encamped in the neighbourhood of Pankley, near Brecon, were throwing stones at an idiot lad who happened to be standing on the bank of the canal, when the latter pursued and caught one of the children, who was not above four or five years old, threw him on the ground, and trampled upon him, and then mercilessly pitched him into the canal, where he left him. The idiot then immediately made off after the other children, saying he would serve them in the same manner; but providentially they were enabled to get out of his way before the dreadful threat could be put into execution. In the meantime, the child who had been thus barbarously treated breathed his last. All endeavours to restore animation proved ineffectual. An inquest was held on Monday, when a verdict of “manslaughter” was returned against the offender, who stands committed till her Majesty's pleasure shall be known. The prisoner is quite insane, and will no doubt be henceforth confined in an asylum.

ROBBERY OF LETTERS AT MERTHYR TYDIL POST-OFFICE.—The magistrates of this borough have recently been engaged in investigating a wholesale system of robbery which appears to have been going on for some time past at the post-office connected with the district. An indiscriminate plunder of money and other letters seems to have been practised, and some idea may be formed of the extent the atrocious system was carried when it is stated that nearly 1000 letters, a great number of which had been opened and their contents—money and other valuable property—abstracted, were found in the possession of the party supposed to be implicated in the robberies. The non-delivery of a letter which contained some £5 Brechin bank-notes led to an inquiry being instituted by the authorities at the General Post-office, London. Mr. Ramsay, one of the inspectors, was sent down, and the result of the investigation was that a lad named Thomas Thomas, who was employed to carry the letter bag from this town to the post-office at Dowlais, a neighbouring town, was fully committed for trial on several charges of robbery.

FIRE IN MANCHESTER.—At two o'clock on Wednesday morning a fire was discovered on the premises of Mr. Andrew Wilson, packing-case-maker. The entire building was gutted, and an immense quantity of timber consumed. The total damage, as nearly as can be ascertained, will be about £4000. Mr. Wilson is insured, but by no means to the amount of the loss which he has sustained. The flames spread to an adjoining shed, occupied by Messrs. Roberts, Fothergill, and Co., but they were speedily extinguished by an engine which is kept on the premises. The police succeeded in removing Mr. Wilson's books and private papers, and preserving them. The fire was extinguished at about half past five.

CHARGE OF DEFRAUDING THE BRIGHTON AND SOUTH COAST RAILWAY COMPANY.—On Wednesday Henry Leeks, Charles Cheesman, and Stephen Springle were charged at the Brighton police-court with defrauding the Brighton and South Coast Railway Company. It appeared from the statement of Mr. H. Faithful, solicitor, who conducted the prosecution, and the evidence of Mr. Frederick Slight, the accountant to the company, that the fraud was effected in the following manner:—Leeks was a clerk at the London terminus, where he had the custody of the tickets, and it was also part of his duty

to deliver tickets to passengers. The tickets are numbered consecutively from one to a thousand and so on, and supposing any ticket were discovered amongst those collected from passengers which bore a number beyond the total quantity issued for the day, that would cause suspicion and inquiry. On Sunday Mr. Weatherhead, the station-master at the London terminus, having had his suspicions excited, examined the stock of tickets, and discovered that from thirty to forty bearing forward numbers were missing. He mentioned this fact on Monday morning to Mr. Slight, who then examined the tickets himself, and the tickets bearing the forward numbers which were missing the day before were in their places, but on looking at those tickets minutely he perceived that they had been dated, which was only done when they were issued to passengers, but that the date had been erased; not sufficiently so, however, to escape detection. Leeks, on being asked to account for this, at once confessed that he had issued the forward numbers which had been collected by Cheesman, the chief collector at the Brighton terminus, and by him transmitted through Springle, who was one of the guards, back again to him (Leeks), and he then placed them in their order and re-issued them in the ordinary course of traffic. There being no other evidence against Cheesman and Springle than this confession of Leeks, Mr. Housman objected that it could not be received against them. The bench concurred, and they were discharged, but Leeks was remanded until Friday for the further investigation of the case.

FIGHTFUL TRAGEDY.—On Monday morning, about half-past eleven, at East-street, Ipswich, a man named Grayson murdered three of his male children, of the respective ages of four years, three years, and eight months, by cutting their throats with a razor, and afterwards cut his own throat with the same instrument. An inquest upon the bodies was held in the afternoon, at the Dove Inn, when it appeared, by the testimony adduced, that the father was a painter by trade, about thirty-three years old, and had been married nearly ten years—the fruit of his marriage being seven children. He was always kind to his wife, fond of his children, and of particularly temperate habits. During the last five or six weeks, however, his appetite failed him, and he frequently exhibited a strong tendency to despondency, arising from the cares of his large family, whom he seemed to apprehend he should not be able properly to bring up. Latterly, he suffered from acute pains in his head, producing lowness of spirits; and he sometimes was heard to say, “I shall never live to get through my troubles.” On Sunday evening he retired to bed, and appeared to sleep as usual; but after breakfast on Monday complained to his wife that he felt very languid and faint. Shortly after eleven o'clock Mrs. Grayson went shopping into the town, leaving her husband and children in the house; but she had not been absent more than half an hour, when she heard the awful tidings of what had occurred. As soon as she returned, the shocking spectacle presented itself of the four bodies lying on the ground in the front room, with their throats cut, all dead—a razor lying between her husband's legs. It appears that no sooner had his wife left the house than the unfortunate man said to the three deceased children, who were at the time in the back room, “Come to me here and play in the front room, and I will give you a halfpenny each.” This observation was heard by his daughter Emma, aged eight, who was washing up plates in the adjoining kitchen, and she in consequence left the kitchen and stood at the back door, where she saw her father take the babe in his arms and carry him into the front room, the other two children following. She then returned to the washhouse, but in a few minutes went into the front room, when she beheld her father and three brothers lying dead on the carpet. An alarm was given, and surgical assistance instantly procured, but, of course, it was ineffectual. After a lengthened examination of several witnesses, the jury returned a verdict, that Grayson had cut the throats of Arthur, Walter, Frederick, and himself, while in a state of temporary derangement.

DEATH FROM ADMINISTERING A POISONOUS NOSTRUM FOR CHOLERA.—Some weeks ago the Liverpool dock committee made known and recommended to the public, through the newspapers, a mixture to be taken in cases of cholera, which was said to be a compound made up according to a prescription obtained from Sir James Clark, physician to her Majesty. Immediately upon the prescription being made known, a great demand was made upon all the apothecaries in the town to have the mixture compounded, and thousands of copies of the recipe were printed and disseminated throughout the country at large by well-disposed persons. It having come to the knowledge of Sir James Clark, that a prescription, attributed to him, for the cure of cholera, had been so authoritatively and extensively circulated, Sir James wrote to Liverpool, repudiating the recipe, and stated that the mixture, administered in the quantities directed, was dangerous to life. It was found that a teaspoonful of it contained thirty drops of laudanum, and an ordinary-sized tablespoonful (the quantity directed to be taken for a dose) one hundred and twenty drops of laudanum, or 5½ grains of solid opium. The medical gentleman applied to considered the mixture to be not only dangerous, but poisonous. At the coroner's office, on Monday, an inquest was held on the body of a child, 19 months old, who had died in consequence of a teaspoonful of the mixture having been administered to it, when the facts above given relative to the recipe alleged to be Sir James Clark's transpired. A verdict of chance medley was returned, but the parties who administered it exonerated from all culpability in the matter. The coroner severely censured the conduct of the person who had promulgated so diabolical and gross a fraud in the name of a man of such deserved note and eminence as Sir James Clark, thus giving a stamp and authority to a poisonous nostrum. The only antidote to the evil now was to make the nature of the recipe as extensively known as possible, through the medium not only of the local, but of the metropolitan press, which he trusted would be the case.

THE CHOLERA AT SEA.—The ship *Sheridan*, Captain Cornish, arrived at Quarantine, New York, from Liverpool, lost thirty-one of her steerage passengers and seamen by cholera. The following are their names:—Mr. Simmons, of New York, second officer of the ship; J. Anderson, of Liverpool, carpenter of ditto; William Ogden, seaman, of Liverpool; Frank Conklin, ditto, of Rouen, France; Walter Riley, ditto, of Weatherfield, Connecticut; George Simmons, ditto, of Dantzic. Steerage passengers:—John Grimes, of Sligo; Frank and Ellen Dalton, of ditto; W. Hollyridge, and Martha, his wife (who have left four children on board the ship, without relatives or friends); Mary, Catharine, Sarah, and Charles Barnes, of Craxton, England (all of the same family, and the mother is on board); John Mickleworth, of Leeds, England; Sarah Pratt, of Oxford, Ireland; John and Edward Richards, of Leeds, England; Catherine Doyle, of Ireland; Michael Breene, of Tipperary; James and Richard Smith, of Ireland; Martha Farrell, of Longford; William and Dorothea Oldman, of Cornwall, England; Sarah and Morris and Edward Lloyd (mother and two children), of Kidderminster, England; John Shannon, of Roscommon, Ireland; Joseph Kavanah, of Dublin, fell overboard and was drowned. Captain Cornish had a very serious and trying time the first week out. The cholera broke out among the crew on the 7th of August; for the first eight days there were from eight to ten new cases, and from three to five deaths daily for eight days in succession. Out of twenty-two seamen, only four could be mustered in a watch. Eighty cases and thirty-one deaths occurred since the ship sailed. All that could be done was done by Captain Cornish and his officers for the sick. Several were ill when she reached Staten Island; they were taken to the hospital. The vessel has been detained at Quarantine.

From a paper read lately at a meeting of the Geological and Polytechnic Society of the West of Yorkshire, held in the Guildhall, in Doncaster, on “Ivory as an article of manufacture,” it appears that the value of the annual consumption in Sheffield is about £30,000, and that five hundred persons are employed in working it up for trade. The number of tusks to make up the weight (about 180 tons) is 45,000. According to this the number of elephants killed every year is 22,500; but supposing that some tusks are cast and some animals die, it is estimated that 18,000 are killed for the purpose.

The ship *Victoria*, arrived from St. Petersburg, has brought one barrel and six boxes of gold from the Russian capital as a portion of her cargo, consigned to a firm of commercial eminence.

A man who was lately ploughing in a field near Northallerton turned up a silver coin rather larger than a shilling, but somewhat thinner, which proved to be a coin of King Alfred, in a fair state of preservation.

A man, of the exceedingly great age of one hundred and seven years died suddenly on Sunday morning, in St. John's Catholic Chapel, Salford, Manchester.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

All the markets continue comparatively deserted, business, both speculative and real, being confined to the narrowest limits. Consols during the week have only fluctuated between 92½ and 92½ for money and account, closing rather firmly at the higher quotation. Exchequer Bills have again declined, money being in greater demand out of the house. India Bonds are also receding from the same cause. This general tendency to recede, notwithstanding the exceedingly favourable accounts of the harvest, both as regards abundance and quality, proves the existence of a belief that money will become shortly more valuable, from the resumption of trade both here and abroad, besides the probability of foreign loans when tranquillity shall have been for a short time restored. The English funds at the close of the week were firm, quoting for Bank Stock, 199½; Reduced, 92½; Consols, 92½; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Ann., 93½; Long Anns, to expire January, 1860, 8 15-16; Ditto, 30 years, October 10, 1859, 8 11-16; India Stock, 252½; India Bonds, £1000, 75 p; Consols for Account, 92½; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 39 p; £500, June, 39 p; Small, June, 39.

The principal operations in the Foreign market have been in Mexican and Peruvian, with some few in Ecuador. There have not, however, been any wide fluctuations except in Buenos Ayres Stock, which marked a decline of three per cent. on Tuesday, quoting 48 47. The prices at closing are, for Danish Bonds, 182½, Three per Cent., 72; Ecuador Bonds, 3½; Mexican, Five per Cent., 184½, Account, 97½; Ditto, Small, 28; Peruvian Bonds, Deferred, 17½; Spanish Five per Cent., 184½, 17½; Ditto, Account, 18; Ditto, Three per Cent., 31½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 54½; Ditto Four per Cent., 55½.

Railway stocks have been greatly depressed during the week, particularly the established and dividend-paying lines. London and North-Western, Great Western, York and North Midland, Midlands, &c. all declined considerably on Tuesday, although a slight reaction has since taken place. Fear of de-rating dividends, and the necessity of resorting to preference stocks, in order to meet debentures falling due (thus rendering the original stocks nearly worthless), are the assigned causes of this downward movement. At the close of business there was rather more firmness, the last prices being—For Aberdeen, 17½; Buckinghamshire, 16½; Caledonian, 11½; Ditto, New, £10 Preference, 10½; Chester and Holyhead Preference, 14½; Eastern Counties, 8; Eastern Union, Class A, Scrip (6 per Cent.), 19; East Lancashire, 14½;

East Lancashire, 28½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 38; Great Northern, 7½; Ditto, A. Deferred, 3½; Ditto, 5 per Cent. Preference, 5½; Great North of England, 219; Great Western, 67 ex d.; Ditto, Shares, 13½ ex d.; Ditto, New, £17, 8½ ex d.; Hull and Selby, 92½ ex d.; Ditto, Shares, 47 ex d.; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Fifths, 4½; Leeds and Bradford, 98½; Leeds and Thirsk, 15; London and Blackwall, 3½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 74½; London and North-Western, 119 ex d.; Ditto, New Quarters, 13½ ex d.; Ditto, £10 (M and B.), C, 3½ ex d.; London and South-Western, 33 ex d.; Midland, 57½; Ditto, Consolidated Preference, £50 shares, 13½; North Staffordshire, 10½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 13½; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 16½; Scottish Central, 20; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 3½; South-Eastern, 21; Ditto, No. 2, 16½; Ditto, Scrip, No. 4, 6½; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 30; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 18½; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 11½; Ditto, G N E., Preference, 3½; York and North Midland, 24½; Ditto, Preference, 6½; Boulogne and Amiens, 6½; East Indian, 41; Northern of France, 2½ dis; Orleans and Bordeaux, 3½; Paris and Rouen, 21½; Paris and Strasbourg, 5½; Rouen and Havre, 10½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—The present week's arrival of English wheat for our market by land carriage has been somewhat extensive; and, in addition, the receipts have been but moderate. The show of samples has exceeded the demand, which has ruled exceedingly heavy, at a further decline in the quotations of from 2s to 3s per quarter. Foreign wheat must be called dull, and quite 2s per quarter lower. All kinds of barley have moved off heavily, at barely stationary prices. In malt, next to nothing doing. Fine fresh oats have supported the late decline. Damp qua lites 6d lower. Beans, peas, Indian corn, and flour exceedingly dull. *Wheat.*—Wheat, Essex, and Kent, red, 36s to 45s; ditto, white, 40s to 50s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 36s to 44s; ditto, white, 40s to 46s; rye, 23s to 25s; grinding barley, 23s to 25s; distilling ditto, 26s to 28s; malted ditto, 29s to 31s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 56s to 58s; brown ditto, 50s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 58s to 59s; Chevalier, 60s to 61s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s to 20s; potato ditto, 21s to 23s; Troughal and Cork, black, 14s to 15s; ditto, white, 1½ to 18s; chick beans, new, 38s to 32s; ditto, old, —s to —s; grey peas, 27s to 28s; mung, 38s to 39s; bolliers, 28s to 30s per quarter. Town-made flour, 57s to 42s; Suffolk, 32s to 34s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 33s to 31s, per sack. *Foreign.*—Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s, per quarter. Flour, American, 21s to 24s per barrel; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Our market is exceedingly heavy, and prices almost generally have a downward tendency. The supply of new seeds is large. Linseed, English, sowing, 54s to 55s; Baltic, crushing, 8s to 42s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 4½ to 42s; hempseed, 32s to 36s per quarter; coriander, 16s to 25s per cwt; brown mustard-seed, 8s to 11s; white ditto, 8s to 10s 6d; linseed, 5s 6d to 6s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, £28 to £28 per last of ten quarters; tinned cakes, English, £9 6s to £10 6s; ditto, 13s 6s to £5 6s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £4 5s to £4 10s per ton; canary, 60s to 70s per quarter. English clover, new, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household loaf, 5d to 6½d per 4lb loaf. *Imperial Weekly Average.*—Wheat, 44s 8d; barley, 26s 3d; oats, 19s 3d; rye, 27s 0d; beans, 22s 3d; peas, 28s 6d. *The Six Weeks' Average.*—Wheat, 46s 8d; barley, 26s 1d; oats, 19s 2d; rye, 26s 6d; beans, 23s 1d; peas, 30s 3d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

Tea.—Five qualities of both black and green teas move off slowly, on barely former terms. Company's auction is steady at 40s per 100 lbs.

Sugar.—Most kinds of raw sugar have met a very inactive demand this week, and, in most instances, prices have further declined 6d per cwt. Refined goods have moved off slowly; brown lump at 48s 6d; and fair grocery, 49s to 50s per cwt.

Coffee.—Native Ceylons move off freely, at 38s 6d to 39s 6d per cwt. Most other kinds of coffee are in moderate request, at full prices.

Rice.—The dealers being well in stock, this article has become rather heavy, at a decline in the value of Bengal parcels of 3d per cwt. Carolina supports late rates.

Provisions.—The best qualities of Dutch butter are in somewhat improved request, at fully last week's quotations. In other kinds very little is doing. Good and fine marks are selling at 70s to 80s; and inferior, 4d to 60s per cwt. The market for Irish butter is very dull, and the inferior parcels are lower to purchase. Carlow and Kilkenny, firsts, landed, 64s to 68s; Carlow and Clonmel, 64s to 68s; Cork, 64s to 68s; Limerick, 68s to 64s; Sligo, 68s to 64s; and Waterford, 68s to 64s per cwt. Fine English butter supports late rates, but other kinds are cheaper. Fine weekly Dorset, 60s to 81s; middling, 60s to 70s; fine Devon, 68s to 72s per cwt; fresh, 8s to 11s per dozen lbs. The best Irish bacon is quoted at full prices, viz. from 64s to 65s per cwt. American steady, at 40s to 46s. All other kinds of provisions are a slow inquiry.

Tallow.—The market is very flat, at a further decline of 3d to 6d per cwt. P.Y.C. on the spot is 38s to 39s 6d per cwt; town tallow, 37s per cwt, net cash.

Oils.—Lined oil has advanced 10s per ton; otherwise, the market is firm. *Coals.*—Carr's Hartley, 16s; New Tanfield, 13s 6d; Wylam, 15s; Eden Main, 16s; Hilton, 17s 3d; Stewart's, 17s; and Caradoc, 15s 9d per ton.

Spirits.—Rum is in very moderate request, at barely last week's quotations. Brandy—the old, which are in 1s 6d, at a further advance of 1d per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Old Meadow hay, £3 0s to £3 12s; new ditto, £2 5s to £3 0s; old clover, £4 0s to £4 15s; new ditto, £3 0s to £4 0s; and straw, £1 6s to £1 12s per load.

Hops.—The plantation accounts being very favourable, the demand is heavy, at drooping prices. The duty is called £95,000 to £100,000.

Wool.—For all kinds the inquiry is steady, and prices are well supported in every instance. *Wool.*—Show's fine wools are selling at 43s to 43 15s; and Regents, £3 10 to £4 10 per ton. The supplies continue large, and of excellent quality.

Smithfield.—Our market has been in a very sluggish state this week. In prices, however, no material change can be noticed.

Beef, from 2s 6d to 3s 8d; mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 10d; lamb, 4s 0d to 5s 0d; veal, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; and pork, 3s 2d to 4s 0d per stone, to sink the offals.

Young and Lean.—Trade generally flat, on the following terms:—Beef, from 2s 4d to 3s 4d; mutton, 2s 6d to 3s 8d; lamb, 3s 10d to 4s 10d; veal, 2s 8d to 3s 4d; and pork, 3s 2d to 4s 0d per stone, by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31.

FOREIGN OFFICE, AUGUST 29.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. William Marshall as Consul-General in Scotland for his Majesty the King of Denmark.

OFFICE OF ORDINANCE, AUGUST 29.

Royal Artillery: Major-General R. H. Birch to be Colonel Commandant, vice Lieut-General Watson.

WHITEHALL, AUGUST 29.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Mr. G. Colyer, of Dartford, in the county of Kent, to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

AUGUST 27.—The Lord Chancellor has appointed Francis Simonds, of Shepton Mallet, in the county of Somerset, to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

BANKRUPTCY SUPPLEMENT.

H. H. GREAME, Lower Fountain-place, City road, merchant. M. FOLETTI, Somerset-street, Mile-end, looking-glass manufacturer. W. REYNOLDS, Clarendon-road, Notting-hill, builder.

BANKRUPTS.

J. LEWIS, Brighton, grocer. J. WEBB, Ramsgate, dealer in music. T. KEMP, Abchurch-lane, bill-broker. J. WELLS, Chawson, Worcestershire, cattle salesman. G. MONRO, Birmingham, Warwickshire, hackneyman. A. SHIELL, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, miller. C. PENN, Liverpool, victualler. T. MARTIN, Liverpool, merchant. T. HARRISS, Liverpool, auctioneer. T. DOWELL, Monmouth, innkeeper. W. ACKROYD, Bradford, shopkeeper, retailer of beer. D. FURNISS, Sheffield, beer-house-keeper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

A. LUCAS, Glasgow, silversmith. J. RAE, Edinburgh, dealer in shares.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 4.

WHITEHALL, SEPT. 1.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters-patent to be passed, under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland under James Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T. Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of her Majesty's province of Canada, and Nova Scotia, and of the island of Prince Edward, and Governor-General of all her Majesty's provinces on the continent of North America, and of the island of Prince Edward, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Elgin, of Elgin, in that part of the said United Kingdom called Scotland.

FOREIGN OFFICE, SEPT. 3.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Charles W. Fenton, as Consul at Southampton and Cowes for the United States of America.

WHITEHALL, SEPT. 1.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Rev. Alexander Hill to the church and parish of Kilsyth, in the presbytery of Glasgow and county of Stirling, vacant by the death of the Rev. Henry Douglas, late minister thereof.

WAR-OFFICE, SEPT. 4.

1st Regiment of Dragoons: Captain J. Yorke to be Major, vice Littleblade; Lieut W. de Cardonnel Kilmall to be Captain, vice Yorke; Cornet G. Campbell to be Lieutenant, vice Elmsall. 4th Light Dragoons: Lieut H. S. Adlington to be Lieutenant, vice Kirwan. 22nd Foot: Ensign W. Hughes to be Lieutenant, vice Walsh; Sergeant-Major J. Burke to be Ensign, vice Hughes. 44th: Lieut-Col. E. Thorp to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Ferryman. 47th: Lieut J. H. Lowndes to be Captain, vice Bridges; Ensign W. O. Lawrence to be Lieutenant, vice Lowndes. 49th: Ensign J. Nason to be Lieutenant, vice Seton; Ensign A. Armstrong to be Ensign, vice Nason. 51st: Ensign R. G. Mason to be Lieutenant, vice Cassidy. 53rd: Ensign A. J. Johnston to be Lieutenant, vice Waddilove; Quartermaster W. Peel to be Ensign, vice Johnston; Sergeant-Major G. Barlow to be Quartermaster, vice Peel. 60th: First Lieut. J. Maguire to be Adjutant, vice Sir E. F. Campbell, Bart. 61st: Ensign T. M. Moore to be Lieutenant, vice Dukes; Ensign C. S. Kempe to be Ensign, vice Moore. 62nd: Lieut M. Kirwan to be Lieutenant, vice Adlington. 89th: Lieut-Col. A. H. Ferryman to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Thorp.

UNATTACHED.—Major F. Mainwaring to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Lieut G. Piercy to be Captain; Lieut G. M. Ross to be Captain.

ADMIRALTY, AUG



BARNET FAIR.

head, £12 to £14; Ayrshire in full milk, £10 to £12 per head; ditto in calf, £8 to £10; Suffolks, ditto, £10 to £13; Alderneys, of which there were some very choice samples in full milk, made from £14 to £18 per head. Barren cows and all inferior cattle went off slowly the first day.

The horse fair was well supplied with a large assortment of both draught and nag horses, the very prime cart horses, from four to six years old, making from 50 to 70 guineas each; smaller sorts, that were suitable for farmers and carmen, &c., 30 to 40 guineas each; carriage-horses, to match, from four to six years old, 150 to 180 guineas the pair. There were upwards of 1000 Welsh horses and ponies, the latter making from £10 to £16 each; and small Shetlands, £10 to £12 each.

Barnet is situated on the Great North Road; and as the London horse-dealers are, to a large extent, furnished by the great country collectors of horses in the northern districts, this town has long been noted for its fair. It stands upon an elevated site, and in Saxon grants the place is frequently named Bergnet, which signifies, in the Saxon language, "a small hill;" and in still later times it re-

ceived the prefix of Chipping, in consequence of the market which the abbots of St. Alban obtained leave of Henry II. to establish in the town, and which, in time, became a large cattle and horse market.

THE CANTELOW'S ARCHERY SOCIETY.

This Society, which has lately been formed at Camden New Town, held their first *fete* on Friday, the 31st ult., at their grounds adjoining the Camden-road



CANTELOW'S ARCHERY PRIZE MEDAL.

Villas. The attendance was numerous and highly respectable: the shooting was good, and a silver medal (which we have engraved) was "awarded to the best shot;" and at the close of the sport, the archers and their friends partook of a *déjeuner* in a *marquée* pitched in the grounds, which, by the way, are private, and command a good view of Hampstead, Highgate, &c. The society, under the able presidency of Mr. Robert Horton, promises not to deviate from the spirit of the sport, or, like many such associations, to degenerate into a gambling club.

CANDELABRUM, PRESENTED TO M. LEWIN, ESQ.

The elegant silver Candelabrum, which is the subject of the annexed Engraving (as the following inscription on it states), has been—

"Presented to MALCOLM LEWIN, Esq., by the Hindu Community of Madras, in grateful acknowledgment of the independent spirit with which he upheld the integrity of the Sudder Court at Fort St. George, and thereby protected the Civil Rights and Religious Privileges of the Native Population. 13th December, 1848."

The Candelabrum is 24 inches in height, weighs 380 ounces, and cost £170. It consists of a triangular base, resting on elegantly moulded scroll feet, from whence rises a graceful stem of a palm-tree, bearing 5 prettily-formed branches for lights, whilst a sixth issues from the centre of the stem. At the base of the palm-tree, on the angles of the pedestal, are three well designed and executed emblematic figures. One of them, Justice, with her usual attributes, is represented standing; and looking at her, reverentially, is a seated Hindu; the third figure being also a Hindu, sitting reading the *Shasra*. This beautiful specimen of the silversmith's art is one of the last productions of the celebrated firm of Green and Co., of Cockspur-street.

Mr. Malcolm Lewin is a provisional member of the Madras Government, and the above present is intended to record the sense with which the Hindu community regarded his conduct while executing the office of Judge of the Sudder Court, the highest court of judicature in the country, under the trying circumstances of a collision with the Government, involving the rights and privileges of the Hindu population.

We do not pretend to judge of the merits of a question in itself so complicated, and it is too remote for any minute examination; it is, however, highly satisfactory to find that the Hindu community, acknowledging the obligation, have had the good taste to record their sense of it in a manner so flattering to Mr. Lewin.

It appears, from an address signed by 15,450 Hindus, that they requested Mr. Lewin's acceptance of a service of plate; but, before leaving India, the learned gentleman intimated a wish to receive nothing more than a single ornamental piece, with an inscription.

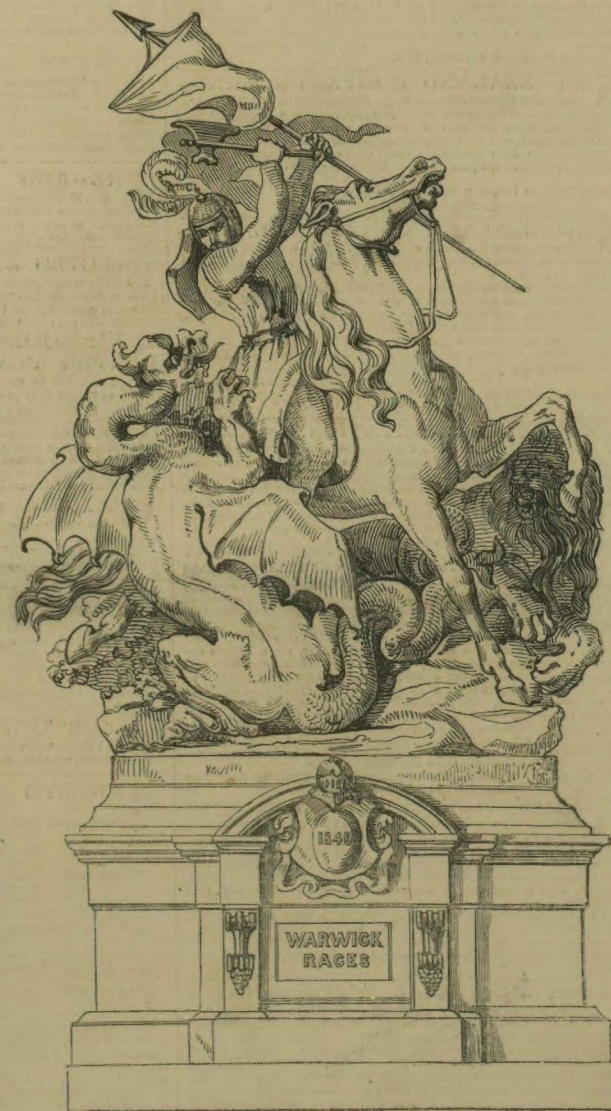
WARWICK RACE PLATE.

This effective group, which was run for at Warwick, on Wednesday, is a tasteful variation from the old custom of selecting literally, for the great prize, a "cup." At Doncaster, Ascot, and Goodwood, the rule has long been departed from, and with great advantage to art as well as gratification to those into whose hands the prizes have fallen; but, at Warwick, the present group is the first innovation.

Warwick and the renowned Earl Guy are so closely associated, that a fitter choice could not have been made for the composition than one of the Earl's reputed exploits. The scene is a terrific encounter between a dragon and lion, in which the chivalrous Earl charges on his steed to the rescue, and decides the conflict by slaying the dragon. The moment chosen by the artist is when the knight is dealing a fell stroke at the monster, who is springing up the right haunch of the charger. The lion is staggering near the uplifted foot of the horse, and roaring defiance. The horse and knight are cleverly designed: the figure of the latter conveys the idea of great physical force combined with activity; and the sinewy form of the limbs beneath the chain-mail is well denoted, the features evincing intense power. The figure of the horse bespeaks high action in the truthfulness of the veins and muscles shown on both sides of the group: on the front, where the right hoof is pressed forward, the leg straight, and the head thrown up, so that the sinews are stretched in lines at their utmost tension; and on the other side, where the left leg being thrown up and the knee and pastern joints doubled, the wrinkles on the surface of the skin and the deflections of the muscle become apparent.

The group is the composition of M. Eugène Lami, a pupil of the celebrated Horace Vernet. The modeller is Mr. McCarthy; and the work has been beautifully executed in silver by Mr. C. F. Hancock, of 39, Bruton-street.

We learn that Mr. Hancock has been appointed, within the last few days, gold and silversmith to his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, and likewise to her Majesty Queen Adelaide. Mr. Hancock has had the honour of submitting the Warwick group to the inspection of the Count and Countess Neully, who were pleased to express themselves highly gratified with this fine specimen of English workmanship.



THE WARWICK GROUP, IN SILVER.



SILVER CANDELABRUM, PRESENTED TO MALCOLM LEWIN, ESQ., BY THE HINDU COMMUNITY OF MADRAS.